Reverend John B. Kerfoot, Bishop of Pittsburgh ... Lawrence, eldest daughter of Samuel H. ... and Franklin H. Beckwith, of Chicago.
...E—DURBIN—At Dry Ridge, Grant County, Ky., ... 1872, at the residence of Richard Collins, Esq., ...in-law of the bride, by the Rev. Wallace ... B. Wilde, of Chicago, and Fannie C. Durbin, ... daughter of Rev. Hosier Durbin, deceased.
...MAN—WATERMAN—In Beloit, Wis., Oct. 16, ... residence of the bride's father, by Rev. ... Charles E. Whitman, of St. Louis, Mo., and ... daughter of A. P. Waterman, Esq.

DIED.

...INGS—At his father's residence, Oct. 17, 1872, ... Jennings, of heart disease, aged 19 years. ... from his residence, 74 Miller-st., at 10 o'clock ... Saturday, Oct. 19, by cars to Calvary. Friends of ... are respectfully invited to attend.
...—In this city, Oct. 16, John Waldo, infant son of ... and Florence P. Mott, aged 6 days.

...tisements Received Too Late for Classification.

...TED—TO RENT—A LARGE, UNFURNISHED ... room, suitable for two gentlemen, in private ... Madison and Sangamon; will pay $30 per ... Address H 31, Tribune office.
...TION WANTED—BY A MAN OF GENERAL ... qualifications,—a competent bookkeeper and ... work. A moderate salary required and ... reference given. Address Box 1363, Evanston.
...OON DOING A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS ... central location. Apply at 6 West Lake-st.
...WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A NICELY FUR... front room, with board, to gents and lady. ... Call after 12 noon.
...RTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN ... find a pleasant home and good board at $5 per ... day board $4.
...TED—A STEADY GIRL TO WASH AND ... and who understands cooking. Apply at once ... near Eighteenth-st.
...TED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS TO WORK ... To good hands rare inducements are of... at Room 22, 278 South State-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

...MILY HORSES AND CARRIAGE.
PAIR MATCHED HORSES,
One Two-Seated Top Carriage,
Double Harness, Robes, Blan...ts, &c., all in perfect order,
At Auction,
...rday Morning, Oct. 19, at 12 1-2 o'clock,
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
& 87 MARKET-ST.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

...NKRUPT SALE!
The Entire Stock of
...mond C. Morrison,
AT AUCTION,
...y Morning, Oct. 19, at 9 o'clock,
...t No. 274 Blue Island-av.,
Consisting of a full assortment of
...LY GROCERIES, LIQUORS
...ND STORE FIXTURES.
..., One Covered Grocery Wagon, Harness, &c.
ALSO, LEASE OF STORE.
...of GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

...GULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
...nd beautiful Furniture.
...Line second-hand Furniture,
...nd second-hand Carpets,
... Mattresses, Bedding, Blan...kets,
... Rugs, Comforters, Plated ...Ware,
...y, Crockery, &c., &c.
...day Morning, Oct. 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

...REAT SALE
OF
...NTRAL PARK
AND
...AKE STREET
...ROPERTY
At Auction,
...NDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21, at ... o'clock, on the premises.
...g Subdivision of part of the ... of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 11, ...39, North of Range 13, East ...orth and fronting on Lake ...d west of and fronting on ... Park; the Homestead of ...Davlin, Esq., and known as ...Four-Mile House Property.
... Subdivision there are 20 Elegant ... Lots, fronting east on CENTRAL ... with a depth of 175 feet, and 19 Lots ... on Lake and Davlin-sts., less than ... tes' walk from Central Park Depot ... choice property fronting the Park ... go, none is more accessible or desirable ... as a greater prospective value ...
... of sale, 1-5 cash, balance in five ... annual payments, with interest at 8 per ... annum, payable semi-annually. ... ouses and Barns will be sold separately ... Terms, 1-3 cash, balance in equal ... of 3 and 6 months, with approved ...
...ial Train of Cars will start from ... Depot at 1 o'clock p. m., stopping ... d-st. and Park Station, and return ... m., for the convenience of all persons ... would like to attend the sale, ... de to Central Park. All are invited. ... ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers. ... ph-st. cars go within one mile of the ...

...HER GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
...OM MADE CLOTHING,
...ercoats, Suits, Coats, Pants, and Vests,
...ESDAY MORNING, Oct. 17, at 9½ o'clock.
... same time, a splendid line of Piece Goods, ... Drawers, Notions, &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st., Chicago.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
...22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.
...rday, Oct. 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
...AT AUCTION,
...Suits, Chamber Sets, Easy ... Extension Tables, Hall ... Marble Top Tables, Lounges, ... Chairs, Bedsteads, Rockers, ...irs of every description, Side... Wardrobes, Bureaus, Office ... Show Cases, Mirrors, Chromos, ...attresses, Floor Oil Cloth, ... and Wool Carpets, 10 crates ... Crockery, 60 packages ... re, Pianos.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...y HARRISON & CO.
...DEMNED HOUSES
AT AUCTION,
...Oct. 22, at 9 o'clock, ... on the premises.
... HARRISON & CO., Auct...

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.


VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872. NUMBER 62.



REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

JOHN ALSTON & CO.

HAVE REMOVED

TO THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,

179 & 181 Randolph-st.,

Adjoining the new Briggs House,

With the largest stock of

PAINTS, OILS,

AND

Window Glass

IN THE WEST.

JOHN ALSTON & CO.

REMOVAL.

FARRINGTON & SCHMAHL,

Tea Importers and Wholesale Grocers, have removed to their new and spacious store,

4, 6 AND 8 LAKE-ST.,

Corner Michigan-av.

Dyhrenfurth Business College

has removed to Clement & Sayer's new marble-front block, 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av., and is in session day and evening. Circulars to be had at the College office.

CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

BOYS'

FINE CLOTHING

Ever brought to this city.

OVERCOATS,

School and Dress Suits,

All our own manufacture.

EDWARDS,

BLUETT & CO.,

45 & 47 West Madison-st.,

(Under Sherman House),

376 STATE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

JAMES T. FIELDS,

POET,

PUBLISHER,

LECTURER,

Will deliver next Monday and Tuesday Evenings, his new Lectures on

"THE MASTERS OF THE SITUATION."

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.

"TENNYSON,"

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

TICKETS FOR SALE TO-DAY—For the South Side, at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 368 Wabash-av.; for West Side, at West Side Library, 289 West Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 637 West Lake-st.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere. Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

WILSON BROS.

118 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st., Sherman House, Chicago,

And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

MILLINERY, &c.

CHOICE MILLINERY!

WEBSTER'S,

241

WEST MADISON-ST.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES just received and daily arriving. CHOICE STYLES OF TRIMMING. Imported Flowers a specialty.

BUSINESS CARDS.

UNION FOUNDRY WORKS,

N. S. BOUTON, President,

Corner Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts.,

Are prepared to do all General Jobbing Work, Car, Bridge, and Rolling Mill Castings.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

COR. FIFTEENTH & DEARBORN-STS.

RESUMED BUSINESS.

N. P. LARKIN, of the firm of Larkin & Hall, Real Estate Dealers and Loan Brokers, 75 South Canal-st., after being disabled by one of the city fire companies the ... of ... December, is again in the field with a large list of ... lots, and some good acre property on the ... new St. Paul R. R., $1,000 per acre, and upward. ... wishing good titles and square dealing ... LARKIN & HALL, 75 South Canal-st.

H. W. CLARKE,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office No. 7 Oriental Building, 120 LaSalle-st., Chicago. Attends to general practice in all the Courts. Established in 1852.

Dr. J. W. Freer

Desires to inform his patrons and friends that he has ... himself in the general practice of Medicine and Surgery at his old No., 224 Ontario-st.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

... made, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,

103 East Washington-st.

INSURANCE.

RELIABLE

INSURANCE.

UNDERWRITERS'

AGENCY,

OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS,

$3,779,401.09!

JAMES B. FLOYD,

AGENT,

168 LaSalle-st.,

BRYAN BLOCK.

SHINING LIGHT.

GET THE

Shining

Light!

AT

CHURCH'S,

349 State-st., near Harrison.

HATS CAPS, AND FURS.

HATS! FURS!

FURS! HATS!

BISHOP & BARNES,

At their NEW STORE,

Corner State and Monroe-sts.,

Show the Largest Stock of Gents', Boys', and Youths' Hats, and LADIES' FINE FURS.

Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

HATS!

We have the LAST STYLE of ENGLISH STIFF FELT HATS, for Gents. Also, Children's and Youths' Hats, of Latest Style and Colors.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

513 & 515 Wabash-av.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

W. REID,

829 W. MADISON-ST.

FASHIONABLE

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

NEW STYLES PRODUCED EVERY DAY.

A full staff of accomplished Cutters, Fitters, and Designers employed, and first-class work finished at short notice.

WANTED:

WANTED.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, whose business is larger than that of any other in the world, want three or four of the best men in the city to represent the Company here as Agents and Solicitors. Apply at the office of the Northwestern Department, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FURNITURE.

D. M. SWINEY & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE OFFICE FURNITURE,

Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.

FACTORY: 507 TO 513 KINZIE-ST., CORNER REUBEN.

CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 57.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

FLAGS!

BANNERS, BADGES,

UNIFORMS, &C.

GEO. F. FOSTER,

12 South Maret-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO

85 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales.

Forsyth's Scale Warehouse,

46 S. DESPLAINES-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOND & BLOTTING PAPER

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Iron Bedsteads.

Professional Men, Bookkeepers and Clerks: Our Novelty Folding Iron Bedsteads are suitable for your offices, stores, warehouses, &c. No insects. Patented 1869.

CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD CO.,

Van Buren-st., near Desplaines.

REAL ESTATE.

THE

Chicago Land Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

INSIDE

REAL ESTATE.

This Company wants to sell within the next few months its entire list of unsold property. We have

8,600 FEET OF DOCKED WATER FRONT, AND 600 LOTS FOR HOUSES.

We think parties desiring

Sites for Manufacturing,
Sites for Iron Foundries,
Sites for Iron Furnaces,
Sites for Grain Elevators,

Cannot fail of finding satisfactory locations, both as to cost and convenience.

The attention of Foundry Proprietors is particularly called to this tract.

It is all situated between Chicago-av. and North-av., from Halsted to Noble-sts.

We offer entire blocks of water front, already docked, on the river and the canal, and entire blocks adjacent to the water fronts, both having railway track connections. Also blocks of various sizes lying on the Northwestern Railway, with from one to three street fronts, and at moderate cost.

Chicago-av., Division-st., and North-av., are all built to grade and paved right through the property to and beyond the river, so that teams have short routes to the locality over Nicolson Pavement, by taking any of the main thoroughfares from the South Division.

THE RESIDENCE LOTS

Are very desirable to mechanics, both in location and price.

The entire property is offered in single lots, or in such lots or parcels as purchasers may want, and at prices so low as will insure their sale. The amount of each payment will be fixed about as the buyer may wish,—long extension being given to the balance at 7 per cent interest.

Apply to MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee, or H. E. BOGUE, Secretary, office of Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

AUCTION SALE

OF

36 Residence Lots,

On the highest ground inside the old city limits. Sale to take place on the ground,

Tuesday Next, Oct. 22.

These lots are situated east of the Powell House, and near Milwaukee-av. They are accessible by street cars, three lines of omnibuses, and the new Chicago & Pacific Railroad, depot located within two blocks. Trains will run every 30 minutes each way. Fare on either of these but 5 cents, which renders this property as accessible as any on the West Side. Ground is high enough to get a dry cellar.

We have retailed about 100, this season, at prices ranging from $450 to $600 each. Sale made to close partnership interest. Every lot must be sold.

Title is perfect. Full Warranty Deed Abstract given each purchaser when first payment is made.

TERMS OF SALE—$100 cash on each lot; balance in four equal payments, payable in 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, with 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $25 will be required on the ground. Omnibuses will leave our office at 1:30 p. m., Tuesday, Oct. 22.

For full information and free tickets to sale and return, call at our office. Office open every evening until 9 o'cl'k.

STOREY, ALLEN & CO.,

126 West Washington-st.

DRESS GOODS.

Attractions.

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY,

Madison & Franklin-sts.,

are now receiving,

and will open

on Monday morning,

Oct 21st,

Rare Bargains

in Woollens

and Dress Goods,

from Auction.

LIFE INSURANCE.

$10,000,000 Assets!!

ORGANIZED 1850.

APPLY TO THE

CHARTER OAK

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Of HARTFORD, Conn., or any of its Agents, for a copy of the

DEPOSIT INSURANCE POLICY.

This Policy gives insurance for a definite sum at a very low rate of premium.

It has a fixed CASH VALUE, which can be withdrawn at the end of any year on surrender of the policy.

It matures in ten years and will yield a return of all Deposits largely increased by interest and profits, or in lieu thereof a paid-up, with profits, Life Insurance Policy of a large amount, upon which annual dividends will be paid.

LOW CASH RATES and annual dividends are the distinctive features of all the ordinary forms of insurance as granted by this Company.


MEETINGS.

MASONIC.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M.—Special communication at Lessing Hall, No. 13 North Clinton-st., this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on F. C. Degree. By order of W. M.
SAMUEL C. SMITH, Sec'y.

Boss Plasterers, Attention!

There will be a meeting of the Contracting Plasterers' Association this afternoon at the Builders' Exchange, 122 LaSalle-st., at 3 o'clock p. m., sharp. A full attendance is required. By order of the President.

Knights of Pythias.

All members of Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., and the order in general are requested to meet at Wall's Hall, corner Halsted and Adams-sts., Sunday, at 10 o'clock a. m., to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Past Grand Chancellor Thos. D. Reilly. By order of the W. C.

## WASHINGTON.

### Governor Fairchild Appointed Consul for Liverpool.

### The San Domingo Question Likely to Be Revived.

### How Merchants Evade the Stamp Tax on Bank Checks.

### Developments Concerning the Chicago Marine Hospital Frauds.

### Outline of the Report of Revenue Commissioner Douglass.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

THE LIVERPOOL CONSULSHIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The President to-day appointed ex-Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, to be Consul at Liverpool, the most lucrative office abroad. In the early stages of the Liberal movement, General Fairchild, like General Logan, was one of the most prominent of the opponents of General Grant, but lately he has been convinced, and now reaps reward.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Judge Edmonds, the Postmaster of this city, devotes so much of his time to the Grant Commissions in fixing assessments, regulating disbursements, distribution of documents, superintending the forging of Congressmen's names to the same, and other work of the campaign, that the Post Office is without a head, and is running at loose ends. To such an extent has he neglected his duties, that all the Administration papers in the city have censured him, except the *Chronicle*, whose editor has reasons for maintaining silence. If a mail arrives at 9 o'clock at night it is not distributed till the next morning, and it frequently happens that the New York and Western mail is not distributed for several hours after its arrival. Mails for this city are frequently allowed to pass through the office, and go into the Southern mails.

SAN DOMINGO AGAIN.

Senator Cole, of California, whose term expires with the present Congress, is making himself particularly useful in the Grant cause, and is taking such a course as will best commend him to the personal gratitude of the President, who has, it is said, intimated his intention to take care of Mr. Cole in case the Administration is re-elected. The Senator is now engaged in an effort to popularize the Santo Domingo scheme. His speech in Sacramento, on that question, and in glorification of General Grant, is being sent broadcast through the country, which is taken as an indication that the President will renew his efforts at annexation. General Babcock recently advised a friend to invest money in San Domingo, as it would certainly be annexed.

EVASION OF STAMP TAX.

A very ingenious plan has been devised, and is now in extensive operation, to evade the law requiring revenue stamps on bank checks. The last Internal Revenue act abolished all stamp duties relating to papers, such as receipts, etc., except on bank checks, which is still in force. To escape the payment of two cents on each check many business men have their checks in the form of receipts on which the banks pay the money. The Bureau has been frequently appealed to by banks, but is powerless to make any change to stop the practice.

JUDGE DELAHY'S CASE.

The Judiciary Committee of the House will proceed with their investigation of the charges against United States Judge Delahy, of Kansas, of drunkenness, corruption, &c., until after the November election. The testimony thus far taken in this impeachment case is very damaging, and the House, at the last session, directed the Committee to continue the inquiry by visiting Kansas, and conducting the investigation there.

THE GENERAL ORDER SWINDLES.

The four large volumes of the testimony and papers relating to the General Order business and Custom House frauds in New York have at last been printed at the Government office and bound. On the back of each volume the word "alleged" has been inserted, so that the title reads "alleged frauds," &c.

THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

General Garfield has called a meeting of the House Appropriations Committee for Nov. 10, when it is expected that all the estimates of the Departments will be in. Thus far none of the Department reports have been begun, and it is known that they will all be unusually brief.

CHICAGO MARINE HOSPITAL.

The Treasury Department has to say of the recent exposures of corruption in the Chicago Marine Hospital that there is no news in it but considerable truth. According to Architect Mullet, the story is a short and simple one. The information first came here through a New York firm, who wrote that foreman Ford, in charge of this improvement, had made advances to them to the effect that if they would pay him a commission he could secure them profitable Government contracts on the work under his control. The discharge of the individual was at the time immediately ordered, when it transpired that a clerk, a third party, had written the letter to the New York firm, and the foreman's name was used thereto without his knowledge. Up to that time no one but the clerk had been implicated. When peremptory dismissal was insisted on, the Treasury Department, as the next pay-rolls came around, it was found that Miner had not been dismissed. It was then suspected that the officials in charge of the Hospital dare not discharge Miner, and partial report was sent from here to watch the whole outfit, by Superintendents Dickinson and Ford, who sent back observations to headquarters. Straightened and discharged Miner. The latter thereupon turns around, implicates his superiors, and claims the reward and exemption of an informer, but the Treasury Department has other sources of information than Miner's statement. The facts on which the United States District Attorney will present this case to the Grand Jury will be about as follows: While the bids for the stone work for this building were made, and before the lawful Commissioners could have an opportunity to examine the bids, Dickinson and Ford, in collusion with McKeon, Kelly & Co. raised the bid of the latter, which was the lowest, to the amount of $9,500, which sum was equally divided between all of these parties. There are other considerations, but not explicit enough to figure in the Courts without further testimony. Architect Mullet has further to say that the real significance of Mr. Parker's visit to Chicago was the fact that the local rings and cliques were so strong that it was impossible to make any headway with Government work without the intervention of an outside man, and one who was entirely disconnected with local schemers.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS' REPORT.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that his forthcoming report will contain no recommendation of any special importance to the business public. It will be largely confined to comment on the new system of Internal Revenue laws, which went into effect in July last, and comparative tables of the receipts under the same. The receipts of the first quarter of the present year amount to nearly $40,000,000, being largely in excess of the sum anticipated. Both the Finance Committee and Committee of Ways and Means, at the last session of Congress, were agreed with the Secretary of the Treasury that $105,000,000, realized from these sources, could meet all the wants of the Government. It is expected, however, that the second quarter will show a considerable falling off from the first, as considerable sums were realized from the fag ends of the old law, which have now become wholly inoperative. From $115,000,000 to $125,000,000 is the estimate of receipts for the present fiscal year. There has been a heavy increase in the receipts from fermented liquors and tobacco. The distilleries have increased beyond all precedent. This result is explained by the abundance of the fruit crop this season. The larger portion of this increase is in the Southern States. With regard to the brewing interest, the Department experiences several difficulties. The brewers were not at all friendly to the scheme of regauging barrels, especially those on the Pacific Coast. This scheme involved the total abolition of the one-third barrels, and where their use was continued they counted them all of the capacity of one-half barrel. Having taken such decisive steps in this matter, however, the Department will leave this interest to obtain such relief as is possible from Congress. The Department estimates that the tax on beer is collected within one-tenth of one per cent what is called for. However, some influence is at work to force on brewers the use of a patent attachment for cancelling the stamp, which, it is claimed, will cost more than the stamp. It is estimated that the cost of introducing this scheme will cost something like $8,000,000. The Revenue Department is not in favor of this improvement, and if necessary will make proper objections to Congress to that effect. This may be counted on as one of the lobby schemes next winter. The uniform tax imposed on tobacco is found to work beneficially. It was claimed that under the old system the difficulty of classification was such that, in numberless cases, the revenue was not only defrauded, but that it was found impossible to collect the legitimate taxes without great expense. The new tax has been found to work so well that no recommendations will be made upon this subject at all.

THE COLORED CADET.

All the Government Departments have put themselves to the trouble of denying the truth of the alleged maltreatment of Conyers, the negro Cadet at Annapolis. While the contradictions have been flashing over this country, the five Conyers Cadets put in last night and another thrashing.

FORNEY'S PRESS.

The rumor with regard to the sale of Forney's *Press* means simply that one-half interest in the *Weekly Press* has been sold to a party in Philadelphia, the other half remaining with Colonel Forney. Cameron has not bought the paper, nor is it in imposition to Cameron; at least on account of its condition ought to know. So say those who ...

## NEW YORK.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The feature of the stock market to-day was speculation for a rise. The temper of the market was bullish throughout the day, with one or two slight reactions. Late in the afternoon, the bull speculation took a very decided shape in a few shares, and a sharp advance was made. Pacific Mail led the market, and rose rapidly from 85⅞ to 95¼, a rise of 9⅜ per cent. In the latest dealings, Pacific Mail absorbed the speculative interest. Western Union advanced from 76¾ to 78⅞; Lake Shore from 91 to 92⅝, Erie from 49⅛ to 51, Rock Island from 110⅜ to 111⅞, Northwestern from 72¾ to 73½; other fluctuations were ⅛ to ¾ per cent. The market became weak just before closing, and prices dropped off from ⅛ to 1¼ per cent. Pacific Mail declined from 96 to 95, Ohios from 46 to 45, Western Union from 78⅛ to 76⅝, Rock Island fell from 111⅛ to 110⅝, and Union Pacific from 40⅛ to 38⅞.

THE MONEY MARKET

easy, but unchanged; from 1 to 3 per cent on call, with latest dealings at 4 to 5. Prime business notes pass at 12 per cent, with exceptions at 9. The *Post's* money article of this evening says: "It is true that the reissue of $44,000,000 legal tenders would assist in floating a 4 or 4½ per cent Treasury bond; but the impression has been that at least a part of these bonds were to be put into the National Banks in place of their 5.20 bonds. It is also true that such an issue of legal tenders would carry the gold premium to near war prices, and would defer indefinitely the day of specie resumption. It should be the first duty of General Grant's new Administration to address itself to restoring our currency to a sound condition, which, once obtained, our credit would improve the world over more rapidly than if a half bonded debt of the Government, not yet due, was bought up in a single year. The fluctuations in our currency now cost the business community and people more every year than the amount of bonds retired. We cannot believe that the reported movement in Philadelphia will receive the approval of the best men there, and do not for a moment believe that if such recommendations were sent from every city in the country, that General Grant's Administration would be so blind to its own reputation as to adopt them."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

heavy and lower, closing at 108⅜ to 108½ for sixty days, and 108⅞ for sight.

GOLD

heavy, and declined from 113¼ to 112⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

quiet and steady, the decline in gold not having the usual effect on prices. Central Pacific bonds closed at 100@100½; Union Pacific firsts, 89@89½; land grants, 76⅝@77¼; incomes, 80⅝@81.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour opened dull and heavy; medium grades very firm but quiet; superfine and No. 2 dull and heavy. The storm checks business. At the close, the market is steady, with a fair inquiry for low grades; very dull and heavy for medium, and steady for high grades. Wheat firmer; private advices from London more favorable, and, with limited offerings, the market is stronger. The market closes stronger for prime qualities, and heavy for ordinary. The supply of good winter is limited, and holders firm.

PROVISIONS.

Pork active and in better demand, in part to contracts for future delivery, including in ... 1,750 brls, seller this month, $15.05@15.20, and 1,000 brls mess, seller November, at $15.00. Cut meats more active and steady; sales of 3,000 hams, at ...c, in pickle; 1,300 hams, fresh, at 10@10½c, 1,000 shoulders, in pickle, at 7c, and 2,600 dry-salted shoulders for early December, boxed, and 1,000 smoked hams at 16½c. ... at 6½c carcass and very firm; sales Bacon boxes long and short ... of ... clear at 9½c, and 150 boxes in ... clear and 1,000 boxes long and short clear ... for ... and February at 7⅝c. Lard quiet for Jan... and ...

*To the Associated Press.*

WILL CONTESTED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The will of the late Judge McCunn was presented in the Surrogate's Court to-day for probate, when counsel appeared in behalf of the alleged heirs and asked for a new citation, that the will may be contested. The application was granted. The contestants are said to be the children of a half-niece of the Judge.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

A number of cigar-manufacturers have acceded to the demand of the workmen for an increase from $1 to $3 on every 1,000. Several houses have suspended operations because of the demand.

THE RING THIEVES.

The new indictments against Tweed and others are supposed to have been obtained as a safeguard in case the other indictments do not hold good, and in order to force Tweed to trial. Garvey's plastering bills were offered in evidence before the Grand Jury, in connection with the cases of many of the Ring adherents, and it is understood that scores of men whose houses were frescoed at the public expense will be proceeded against.

The Deputy Sheriff this noon announced his inability to find William M. Tweed, after an all-night search.

A friend of Tweed's stated at the Sheriff's office to-day that he had gone out of the city on private business, but would appear with his bail to-day to answer to the charge of official neglect against him. It is now known that the new indictments were found upon the application of Attorney-General Barlow, Wheeler, and Peckham, to meet the contingency of the indictments already pending being quashed, owing to their defective construction.

THE BAPTISTS.

At the Babylon (Long Island) Convention of Baptists, on Wednesday, a very animated debate arose on the resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the proceedings of Rev. Drs. Hyatt Smith and Geo. T. Pentecost, and report whether they had departed from the practices or ordinances of the Gospel as followed by churches belonging to the Long Island Baptist Association. The discussion resulted in tabling the subject by a vote of 34 to 21. This probably settles the dispute, for a year at least, and gives a victory to Rev. Messrs. Smith and Pentecost.

BURROWS' ELOPEMENT DENIED.

Friends of Burrows, late proprietor of the Maison Doree, deny that he has gone to Europe with a woman of doubtful reputation, and say he has only sailed secretly to avoid a probable arrest by creditors, and make arrangements to meet his obligations. The story of his indebtedness to the late Fisk, and having collected sums from boarders of the Maison Doree, is also denied.

## OUR COMMERCE

### Yesterday's Proceedings in the National Board of Trade—Interesting Discussion on Reciprocity and the Deepening of the Canadian Canals.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—In the National Board of Trade, this morning, Mr. Howe, of Chicago, reported the application by the Cleveland and St. Paul delegations for leave to withdraw. Leave was granted, conditioned on paying assessments.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce to fix a satisfactory ... Louisiana sugar. Mr. ..., of Cincinnati, addressed the Board favoring a liberal treaty with Canada, on terms advantageous to both. The conditions should be the enlargement of their canals by the Canadians to facilitate the transportation of grain from the Northwest. Delegates from Canada say that their people are ready to make large concessions. "The St. Albans and other raids put us in bad humor, and we revoked the treaty with Canada, but we made a commercial mistake. We want cheap coke for New England, and cheap lumber for Illinois farmers." Mr. Ames, of Oswego, favored reciprocity. Mr. Sargent, of New Haven, moved an amendment to the resolution reported by the Conference Committee, recommending reciprocity as far as possible, on a basis of free trade, but omitting the clause making the enlargement of the Welland Canal compulsory on Canada. He said the Canadians would thus receive New England manufactures and send back cheap lumber to build cheap homes for New England workmen.

Mr. Young, of Canada, wished it understood that the progress of Canada was not dependent on reciprocity, though they favored it, and, being an English colony, could not admit manufactures from this country free with differential charge against England.

Mr. Opdyke was in favor of reciprocity as far as possible under the circumstances, in the hope of ultimately arriving at free trade, but he objected to one part of the resolution recommended by the Committee, viz., that our Government should require the enlargement of the Canadian canals. The effect would be that the Board, after refusing to ask for an appropriation for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, propose to recommend action on the part of our Government which would divert a portion of the western traffic from our seaboard and aid the commerce of our neighbor, to the detriment of a portion of our commerce.

Mr. Fairbank, of Chicago, in reply to Mr. Opdyke, said they refused to ask the Federal Government for an appropriation for the Erie Canal, and they do not ask the British Government to enlarge Canadian canals. They leave it to the State Government in each case. New York, for thirteen years, neglected enlarging her canals, and giving the West the facilities it wanted. It is now proposed, as New York blocks the way, to ask Canada to give them an outlet, enlarged canals, and free navigation.

The resolution, as it came from the Committee, was then adopted.

Mr. McGovern, of Canada, returned thanks on the part of his associates, for the courtesy they had received, and expressed his convictions that their action in regard to reciprocity would be beneficial to both countries, and concluded by inviting the National Board of Trade to meet the Dominion Board of Trade next January, in Ottawa.

The Canadian delegates then retired.

A telegram was received from the Louisville Board of Trade, inviting the National Board of Trade to hold the next yearly meeting in that city.

The Board next discussed three resolutions on ship-building,—one by the Boston Board of Trade, asking Congress to prevent the exaction of fees and taxes on shipping by State or municipal law; one by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, asking for bounties for building and subsidies for running American ships; and one by the Boston Board, asking that articles of foreign production necessary for repairs, &c., on ships be admitted duty free.

Mr. Wetherell, of Pennsylvania, showed that the Governments of England and France pay each over $4,000,000 in subsidies, a principle overlooked by our Government. Our commerce is increasing, but not in American ships. Mr. Wetherell condemned as unwise the sending of American gold to the Clyde for ships. If our Government admitted a Clyde-built ship, costing $300,000 duty free, which if 10 per cent would be a subsidy of $30,000 toward purchasing that ship, why you give a subsidy direct to our American mechanics, and retain all the money at home besides. In case of war we should not depend on foreign workshops.

Mr. Chandler said we are in advance of the old exploded Navigation laws of Great Britain. The question of ship-owners is secondary compared to the cheap transportation of our products. Our wealth comes from our soil, and our progress will come from obtaining, all over the world, cheap man's transport. [Applause]. Nothing is so corrupting as a system subsidizing special interests. With respect to having a fleet in case of war another fleet might attack ours, but it could not attack any American port. You could fix a torpedo at the bow of any New York or Boston tugboat that would destroy the strongest ship approaching our ports. He was for free ships and cheap transportation.

Mr. Busby, of Pennsylvania, regarded with indignation the proposition to transfer our great shipbuilding industry to foreign States. He moved, as a substitute, that it was a duty of the Government to foster our shipbuilding interest; that it is patriotic to provide for having a naval armament in case of war, and that American war ships are of more durable material than foreign built.

Mr. E. P. Dorr, of Buffalo. If the State of Pennsylvania wishes to build iron ships, I propose it be allowed to be done without aid from the General Government. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Ropes, of Boston, said it was impossible for us, hampered with taxes and a vicious currency, to build ships to compete with foreign nations. We do not wish to send our goods in foreign ships, and there is no means of having cheap American ships just now, except by admitting, free of duty, ships purchased abroad.

On motion of Mr. Tippil, of Providence, the whole question was postponed until next year.

## FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—A Paris letter says that the municipal officers who have participated in the meeting held to do honor to Gambetta are to be proscribed.

Thiers will leave Paris to-morrow morning, probably returning to Trouville for a brief respite from his arduous labors.

The Postal Treaty between France and the United States will soon be signed. M. Goulard, Minister of Finance, wants one of the postal rates to be raised from 40 to 45 centimes for ten grammes, and he differs from the Postal Department slightly on the question of transit, but Thiers has interposed to reconcile all differences of opinion and smooth the way to the final ratification of the Treaty.

Heavy rains have caused the rivers Rhine, Sarne, and Loire to overflow their banks.

Only the bulk of the German force in Marne and Upper Marne is to be withdrawn. Small detachments will remain at important points after the 25th inst. The winter quarters of Germans in other departments has not yet been completed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The British telegraph wires are deranged to-day at many points by severe storms.

GLASGOW, Oct. 18.—The steamship Tyrian has arrived.

A special from Berlin says that though the reports of the Jurisconsult on the San Juan boundary question are ready, it is possible that the arbitrament of the Emperor William will be delayed some time yet.

The appointment of Sir Roundell Palmer as Lord Chancellor is gazetted.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 18.—The steamship Calabria from New York has arrived.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.—The Czar has issued decrees granting full pardon to Michael Czaykowski, the Polish General who, under the title of Sadyk Pasha, took service in the Turkish army and distinguished himself as Commander-in-Chief of Ottoman Cossacks in wars against Russia.

ITALY.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The *Revista* of Naples contains the following account of the loss of two gentlemen in the crater of Vesuvius, who, with great temerity, insisted on being lowered to the dark cavern immediately below the orifice of the crater: A party was formed to ascend Mount Vesuvius on Friday afternoon, consisting of two Americans, three Englishmen, and one Frenchman. The tourists began the ascent over hillocks and boulders of lava until the vicinity of the crater was reached, when Messrs. James Wilcox and Francois Lemieur, an American and a Frenchman, insisted on being lowered down to the cavern which is formed below the mouth of the volcano. The guides, who provide themselves with ropes for that purpose, complied with the request of the foreigners and lowered them down. The mountain being perfectly quiet, no danger was anticipated, but when one of the party above the crater called out to the adventurers, no answer was returned. The guides, growing anxious, cried "Gentlemen, it would be better for you to hold on to the ends of the ropes." Still the ropes remained slack, and no answer came from the murky cavern below. Twenty minutes passed and the adventurers were yet silent. It was then proposed that one of the guides should be lowered and hold on to ropes until he had investigated the appearance of the cavern's base.

He had fairly entered when he cried out loudly, "Up, up; there's nothing here but a very narrow rock." As far as any living person can tell, the unfortunate strangers were hurled into the abysses of Mount Vesuvius.

MEXICO.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—A reporter has been interviewing Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, Minister of the United States to Mexico, whose arrival here from Vera Cruz was announced a day or two ago. Mr. Nelson regards Leordo Tejada as a profound statesman. His elevation to the Presidency brought about a confidence which had long been wanting, and relieved the Government of a large share of embarrassment under which it labored. Lerdo found but $2,000 in the Treasury, but upon appealing to the merchants and capitalists of the city, the amount he asked for, $500,000, was immediately obtained. Mr. Nelson thinks there is no reason why the finances of Mexico should not be placed upon a sound basis. The system of a direct taxation, and a tax upon incomes, has never been adopted in Mexico. Mr. Nelson brings news that the Government of President De Tejada has taken prompt steps to get at the truth about the state of affairs on the Rio Grande, and that it will co-operate with the United States Government in restoring and maintaining order along the border line. A special Commissioner was despatched by President Lerdo to Matamoras before Mr. Nelson left the city of Mexico. This gentleman, Senor Emilio Velasco, is a Mexican lawyer of high character. Mr. Nelson speaks in enthusiastic terms of the agricultural resources of Mexico. That the needs of Mexico, heretofore mostly supplied from Europe, will, at no distant day, be obtained in the United States, for which will be returned sugar, coffee, and tobacco, Mr. Nelson regards as certain. He thinks the first need of Mexico is railroads. The Vera Cruz Railway will be opened to the capital by January next.

## ILLINOIS.

### Meeting of the Illinois Baptist Association at Jacksonville—Addresses by Drs. Everts, T. W. Goodspeed, of this City, and Others—The Weather.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 18.—The Illinois General Baptist Association, which began its annual meeting at the First Baptist Church in this city last evening, reassembled at 9 o'clock this forenoon. After giving a short time to devotional exercises, it proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: Rev. J. A. Bulkley, D. D., of Upper Alton, Moderator; and Rev. E. D. Rickenson, D. D., of Quincy, Clerk.

Next in order of business, Rev. I. N. Halsted presented and read the report of the Board of Home Missions. This was followed by an address from the Rev. J. H. Griffith, of Galesburg, upon the subject of systematic benevolence. The remainder of the forenoon session was consumed in the transaction of some miscellaneous work.

At noon the Association adjourned, and met again at 2 p. m. The first thirty minutes of the session were devoted to prayer and miscellaneous business. Then Rev. C. F. Tolman, of Chicago, District Secretary of the Missionary Union, and Rev. J. W. Isenbarger, of Lincoln, spoke upon the subject of Foreign Missions. These were followed by the reading of a paper from Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, of Chicago, on Church Edifice, after which Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., of Chicago, Rev. D. P. French, General Missionary for Southern Illinois, and Rev. A. Cleghorn, of Ottawa, addressed the Association on the subject of home missions. At 5 o'clock the Association adjourned, to commence again at 7 o'clock.

The evening session was entirely given to listening to addresses from Dr. Everts, of Chicago, and Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Massachusetts, upon the theme of a higher education. At a late hour this evening the session was brought to a close.

The Association will resume its labors to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and bring them to a close so as to adjourn to-morrow afternoon. Before adjourning this evening, the Association accepted an invitation from Dr. Sanders, President of the Illinois Conservatory of Music, to attend a grand concert in the conservatory hall, to be given by Professors Poznanski, Nutting, and Barlow, and Misses Olga Sutter and Annie Tarbull, teachers, of that musical institution. The concert will occur to-morrow evening.

On Sunday, both forenoon and evening, nearly all the pulpits of Jacksonville will be occupied by ministers, members of the Baptist Association. The Association numbers among its membership many divines of great eloquence and education, and the proceedings of the body to-day have been of the highest interest.

Dry weather has prevailed in Morgan County until great difficulty is experienced in many localities to procure a sufficient supply of water for cattle and other live stock.

## SEWARD.

### His Rank and Attachments.

### Souvenirs at the Capital.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1872.

Mr. Seward died after his work was finished, and he had taken more rest than American statesmen generally ask or receive. Stanton was struck down at the foot of the Supreme Bench, where his fervid nature had been doomed to look and listen for the remainder of life. Many able men have been dismissed to poverty or drudgery when the public fashion or party pique had done with them. Mr. Seward was born, and lived, and led, and died that sort of equal career which comports with a statesman. Poverty never led him into temptation. Men of rougher natures, like Weed, did the politician's work, and gave him the honorable seats he aspired to, as if their affection for him would not permit that he should soil his feet, or be yoked to mercenary people with obligations. Something in the man must have noiselessly drawn these men to him. They were probably proud of his talent, and to find that he grew steadily stronger as he walked on in honors; and he possessed an even nature, averse to quarrels, and philosophic estimates of mankind, so that his friends were never dashed down like mere vases, and shattered at his hearth-stone, if he found them empty. He had few of them, and those whom he liked he neither idealized nor berated. They always proved sufficient for his happiness, and he contributed to theirs; and, if people came to him with stories about them, he gave the stories that kind of broad humanitarian hearing which showed that he was amused with his friends' idiosyncracies rather than struck with their wickedness. Mr. Seward saved himself a vast deal of trouble by not seeking to be the owner of his friends. He liked their consideration, but shared their pleasures in return, drank their wine as they his, and they protected his honor wherever theirs might go. No man wanted to wrong Seward; none could; for he never watched himself as if he were afraid or sensitive, lived a gentleman's life, and made the State his care, and let his reputation take care of itself.

I am not sure but that the most perfect model of the American gentleman of the present day is not to be found in Western New York. I might observe to Mr. Conkling that this model is occasionally found as far East as Utica, but not in his case. Avon, Albion, Rochester, Auburn, and Batavia, where the New England, Holland, and Susquehanna Valley currents coalesce in the noblest climate of North America, and tint and model such pears, pumpkins, and women as make old Pan himself hide in the broom-corn to peep at them,—in one of such towns, Mr. Seward spent the prime of his youth and the residue of his days, among warm and athletic intellects, and a society which might be called the social orchard. There he married, and his wife lived long and cheery, to throw another steadfast arm of support around him. Sons and daughters grew up, able in time to carry some of his burdens, and, at the least, to renew his pride of country by the sight of their going and coming. Fortunate is the land by whose easy productiveness a man may be blessed with a competence like this, and still be said never to have been rich. Mr. Seward's father acquired the basis of a comfortable fortune; he added to it some profits derived from the agency and attorneyship of the Holland Land Purchase; and he made some fees in the practice of the law, though small ones compared to counsel-fees nowadays. His estate may have been worth from $200,000 to $300,000 during the latter part of his life. But money became him so easily that one could write out all his life, and never think to allude to the subject of his pecuniary resources. Indeed, the biography of Mr. Seward is unusually defective as to the matter of means and processes. Mr. Greeley, his political cotemporary, relates, with a quaint satisfaction, all the items of thrift and outlay pertaining to his little hut at Chappaqua; but Mr. Seward, when the curtain rises, is seen merely revealed in an agreeable mansion, and so perfectly at home there that we cannot have the bad manners to ask how he came by it.

He possessed no other qualities than I have intimated to make him a popular politician, except a warm, equal, mildly-radiating love of country. This feeling, without which no man can be an American in the high sense of public influence, bounded every enterprise and proposition of his life. The Higher Law he lifted up was nothing to scale the Presidency upon, but a slowly-grown conviction in his conservative mind that on this law the land must lean to retain and deserve its greatness, and that popular empire must lapse if all its growth were to be at the expense of human nature. They seized this phrase and called him the "High-Law candidate," but no motive could make Mr. Seward a demagogue. He died, I believe, with the phrase unuttered against any slaveholder or the Empire slaveholding. He treated the slave-question as if its importance alone, as a gigantic parasite upon the Union, must be his apology for interference; and, had the South possessed capable statesmen, they would have perceived as much, sooner than Seward, and hastened to make compromises. The man called a demagogue and a fanatic in all the presses was neither, and he would have been as ardent as his nature could permit to advocate some system of compensation to master and slave. But, in the South, which should have snuffed the tempest from afar, there were no true statesmen south of Kentucky, Missouri, and Virginia. They treated, as a piece of blasphemy, the candid phraseology of a man with the Empire State at his back, and, when Payne (or Powell), the assassin, rushed on Mr. Seward, in the bed-room, to kill the arch-Abolitionist of the North, he only smote the most conservative statesman and one of the truest gentlemen in all this country, North or South. Booth and Payne, killing their friends when most the South needed them, were the pupils of an indiscriminately partisan and passionate press, and of a selfish and unscrupulous school of Southern stump-speakers. It is the business of a useful press and a reliable public man to soften and enlighten the ignorant passion of their constituency. Had these done their duty in the least degree, the Southern States would have computed Mr. Seward fifteen years ago as they shall lament him hereafter. While their blind guides were seeking, without capacity, to govern the revolution they had permitted and abetted, while they were successful in arms for three continuous years, and obtained every advantage but statesmanship, this Socialist, this Robespierre, as they called him, without an angry word or any disparagement of his countrymen in arms against the Union, was the silver foil whose even-tempered diplomacy confounded Premiers and waved away recognition. Recognized by no State in Christendom, refuted everywhere, the South had only to wait the day of self-exhaustion; and then, again, the blow its vagrant assassin dealt at Seward was aimed at a man who had never rejoiced in their disaster. He never did. No bitter sweet can grow upon his grave.

Seward, however, was a politician, and believed in the party as at the bottom of affairs; but, with all this, he belonged to no less than four parties in his period. He was an Anti-Mason, a Whig, a Republican, and a National Conservative at last. People laugh nowadays at the Anti-Masonic party. In the neighborhood where Mr. Seward lived, this party had a sanguinary demonstration of the existence of something which claimed the right to take life without authority of civil law. Perhaps Masonry owes to Anti-Masonry its redemption from the law of barbarism. The secret society may be all right for charity, on the ground that the left hand should not know what the right hand doeth. But, when that class of grips took hold of William Morgan, as it did to my satisfaction when I went over the ground in 1867, it raised the spirit of the whirlwind. In Western New York the party claimed the ablest and most respected citizens as adherents, and it ran, even for the Presidency, William Wirt, the patron-at-law of Mr. Seward's later colleague in the Cabinet, Salmon P. Chase. To reason from this mysterious lodge-craft up to the despotism of the mighty Masonry of Slave-holding was not, perhaps, a wide leap for Mr. Seward. Some say that he took this later step because he saw the elements of popularity in it; but no statesman can be blind to the existence of a wide conviction. Mr. Seward was to see the day when he should be present at the dedication of a Masonic Lodge, and the country was to see the day when no Masonry could stand up against human nature and the sensibilities of patriotism.

GATH.

## THE GRAND JURY AND THE SALOON CASES.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: The reasons assigned by you, in your paper of this date, why the Grand Jury failed to find indictments in the saloon cases, is incorrect. No mention was made of a law "passed in 1845," as you state. The American-born jurymen, without exception, I believe, found sufficient law and evidence to indict; it was only *foreigners*, or foreign-born, who refused to indict, and generally without stating reasons. Yours,

A JURYMAN.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1872.

## THE TENNESSEE TRIANGLE.

### Johnson, Cheatham, and Maynard at Lebanon.

*Lebanon (Oct. 10) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.*

The speaking took place in a cedar grove near town. A large crowd gathered in from the country, and marched out to the grove like an army going to war. The cedars were rather thick, and the stand was rather high, reaching up among the branches. A great many men climbed up into the surrounding trees. It was a curious sight. The limbs immediately over the stage had all the men they could support. And standing in the dense mass all around the stand were those who could not be afforded accommodation in the tree tops. All sorts of people were on hand; young, old, middle-aged, white, black, college students, and Confederate conscripts. A sprinkling of negroes were also present, and the best behaved men on the grounds.

The crowd was greatly in favor of Johnson, but the Cheatham interest was very noisy. What they lacked in numbers they made up in noise.

Cheatham opened. He did not confine himself to his manuscript, but dabbed about here and there, bringing to the surface a fragment of Johnson's record every time.

He dwelt at length upon the murder of Mrs. Surratt. Johnson had done it; the blood of that poor woman was upon his hands. Here broke in a number of voices, singing out as follows:

"Hurrah for Mrs. Surratt."

"Johnson the woman-killer; he's worse than Ben. Butler."

"He was a traitor to the South. You stood by us, old Frank. Hurrah for Cheatham!"

A man on a cedar limb, directly over Johnson's head, sung out, "G—d d—n Andy Johnson, the traitor; hurrah for Cheatham!" Great cheering and confusion. A. J. did not look up, although cedar sprigs were falling all over his head from the shaking limbs above.

General Cheatham branched off on to the Military Governorship. Old men had been sent to the Penitentiary for no other cause than that they loved the South. More interruption, and cries of "Give it to the old rascal!" "Hit him again!" "Down with the woman-murderer!" "We'll stand by old Frank, for he stood by us!"

This sort of mixed speaking continued for some time. The General would talk awhile and then the crowd would put in energetic if not elegant words of approbation. The Johnson men soon got tired of this and began to cry for "Old Andy." "Come up, Andy, don't be afraid." "We'll stand to you." "You've got the crowd," and so on.

Cheatham read from a speech made during the war, in which he spoke of the dead Southern soldiers as being in "ignominious graves."

"He can't get out of it," said the speaker, excitedly; "he said it." Cries of "That's so;" "we'll show him." "Give it to the d——d old demagogue." "Stand up to him, Frank."

Matters went on in this shape for about half an hour, when Cheatham sat down, having said about all he could think of.

When Johnson arose there were cheers, hoots, yells, and cries of all descriptions. He looked around upon his noisy audience for a moment, waiting for them to exhaust. He was told not to be afraid by some one who thought he was hesitating through a disinclination to proceed. "Afraid?" said he; "no, these eyes have never yet beheld the man who inspired this heart with fear."

When Johnson was defending his course during the war, he was met with a tem[illegible] this wild demnation and approbation. Wink, rode up, going on, an old man, pretty [illegible] shouting, "Hurra for Joh[illegible] and the brimstone eater!" After[illegible] had got through with John Bell and the [illegible] Cheater," he shook his fist at Johnson, [illegible]: "Oh, yes, G—d d—n you; you went over to the North and helped them to steal our property."

Hoots, yells, laughter, applause, curses, and blessings were all mixed up together. But Johnson kept pounding away at his argument, turning his eyes occasionally to those swinging limbs over his head, to see if there was any danger of their tumbling down upon him.

The whiskey and rumpus bore its legitimate fruit—a fight. This took place near the stand. Men began to pound each other over the head. The centre of the fight shifted back and forth, the combatants being surrounded by a great jam of humanity. Men who wanted "to take a hand," as they called it, rushed in, while those in who did not want a hand rushed out. Maynard stroked his silvery but feeble whiskers, Johnson looked on with sour indignation, while Cheatham commanded that they desist, or he would come down and whip them all.

The belligerents were finally separated and taken to different parts of the grove, where they could not find one another. Mr. Johnson continued his speech, and got through with the rest of it without serious interruption.

It is a curious fact, but a true one, that Maynard's speech was more attentively listened to than either Cheatham's or Johnson's. Party feeling here between the supporters of the two Democrats is more intense than against the Radicals. Consequently, Maynard slips along easily. When he gives Johnson a dig the Cheathamites cheer, and when he digs Cheatham the Johnsonites applaud. This makes it pleasant for Mr. Maynard. He rather seems to enjoy it. He thinks it a good joke that he is the second choice of both Johnson and Cheatham.

## MR. FRANKLIN CORWIN.

### His Action in Regard to the Support of Soldiers' Families.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 9, 1872.

*To the Editors of the Ottawa Free Trader:*

SIRS: The following outburst of virtuous indignation appeared in the Ottawa *Republican* of Sept. 19:

As to the resolution which it is charged Mr. Corwin introduced in the Board of Supervisors, reducing soldiers' families to paupers, it is only necessary to say that it is false in every particular. Mr. Corwin never offered any such resolution, *nor did he ever support any such resolution directly or indirectly, and the records of the Board fail to give the least color to such a charge.* The course of Mr. Corwin, as as member and Chairman of the Board, was liberal and patriotic towards the defenders of the Union and their needy families, and his record is one of which his friends may justly be proud.

Now, mark, the indignation thus displayed was aroused by the *nature* of the charge preferred against Mr. Corwin by this correspondent in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Sept. 14.

The *Republican* evidently considered it so damaging to Mr. Corwin, if true, as to demand instant and utter refutation. Not wishing to rest under the imputation of falsehood, your correspondent produced proofs, that were published in THE TRIBUNE of Sept. 24. And lo! what a great change is wrought in the *Republican* thereby. In its issue of Oct. 3, virtuous indignation is supplanted by brazen effrontery. Too mean to retract the lie given in its former issue, it says: "'Liberal' says Mr. Corwin advocated and voted for this resolution. Suppose he did? What of it?" And then straightway enters into a labored effort to justify Mr. Corwin's course, relying mainly upon the counter-charge that other Supervisors voted for it also. Well, Mr. *Republican*, "Suppose they did? What of it?" Do several wrongs make one right? The Military Committee's report convicts Franklin Corwin and Elmer Baldwin of being prime movers in the infamous transaction, for their names are signed to that document which hurled insult at every husband and father in the army from LaSalle County, in the following language: "And your Committee would suggest that, so long as the county furnishes support to their families, *the necessity of sending home money will not be so urgent, and will be neglected by the volunteers; and, for this reason*, we would recommend that no relief be granted to the families of volunteers by the county after the first day of next April, except in cases of sickness and absolute distress." Why does the *Republican* attempt to warp the plain sense of language? The Committee avowed in the plainest manner their *reason for withdrawing aid altogether*, and it was *not* because the means was insufficient, but that the soldiers might, through the "sickness or distress" of their families, be brought to a realizing sense of duty toward them, and "feel the urgent necessity of sending home money,"—a duty that Messrs. Corwin and Baldwin seemed to assume they would not otherwise perform.

In other words, this Committee, in its official capacity, asked the Board of Supervisors of La Salle County to pass a vote of censure upon the brave men who were fighting *their* battles, by submitting the implied charge that they were negligent in duty toward the loved ones at home. What reason had Mr. Corwin to suppose any such thing? Was it because he feared they would rely too implicitly upon the promises of support made by him only a few months before? If so, his official action effectually dissipated such hopes, and tortured many a true heart with thoughts of his perfidy, and anxiety for the possible consequences entailed upon their families, who must manifest outward signs of suffering ere this man's conditional relief could reach them. Had he the means of knowing that the soldier's monthly stipend would be regularly and promptly paid? Or was the manifestation of "sickness or distress" to be relied on as evidence that his scanty pay had failed to arrive in time to "keep the wolf from the door"?

So curiously and cunningly devised was the wording of that report, with its refined cruelty and implied insult, that we do not wonder the *Republican* brings its heaviest ordnance into requisition, charged to the muzzle with perfumed Chinese ammunition, and fires away furiously, hoping to drive people from the scent.

The *Republican* may as well understand that it matters not who else voted for the adoption of the Military Report and Pauper Resolution. Many true men (Democrats too) opposed both. Messrs. Corwin and Baldwin are before the people, asking their support for important offices. It is with them we have to deal just now, and they both stand convicted of having *recommended* this heartless legislation, and it remains for the people to pass judgment upon them. The counter-charge that others seconded their action will hardly prove a sufficient defence.

LIBERAL.

## FROUDE.

### His Speech at the Dinner Given Him by His American Publishers.

At the dinner given to James Anthony Froude, the eminent English historian, by his American publishers (Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co.), in New York, Oct. 15, George William Curtis, who presided, made an address of welcome, to which Mr. Froude responded as follows:

When, a few years since, an English squadron was engaged with the forts on the Peyho, one of our ships ran on a bank, and was suffering severely from the Chinese fire. An American frigate which was in the river came to her help—the commander saying briefly, that blood was thicker than water. That blood was thicker than water, sent Dr. Kane into the Arctic Circle in search of Sir John Franklin. That blood was thicker than water, induced the chivalrous editor of the New York *Herald* to despatch Mr. Stanley into the heart of Africa to seek and find David Livingstone. The same feeling has created in the English nation a more genuine delight in the success of a private enterprise of an American citizen, than if Livingstone had been discovered and brought home by the agents of our own societies.

My literary career has been a chequered one. I have been connected from the beginning with subjects on which passion is still boiling. Those who handle hot coals are apt to burn their fingers, and I have now and then burnt mine. Literature, however, has also brought me many pleasures. Of all these pleasures, not one has given me so much gratification as the recognition which my writings have been so fortunate as to receive in this country. Long ago your Historical Societies at Philadelphia and Boston were among the first to hold out a hand to me. Your reception of me here this evening, gentlemen, would have been the most agreeable experience in my literary life, were it not that I feel oppressed by your goodness to me. When I see myself here surrounded by the most brilliant representatives of American literature—by men whose names have been household words wherever the English language is spoken—I am sure that you are forming expectations of me which I shall inevitably disappoint. We are all of us so constituted by nature that we can swallow a large measure of flattery, but the digestive power even here has its limits. I know too well the measure of my own capabilities. You make me feel like Falstaff before the battle of Shrewsbury—"would 'twere evening, Hal, and all were well." Would it were a fortnight hence, when you have heard what I have to say to you, and your good opinion of me had remained unchanged.

Some eighteen months ago, at a London breakfast table, it was mentioned that one of the most prominent Fenian leaders was making a tour in the United States, dilating upon English tyranny, and the wrongs of Ireland. No doubt the text is a pregnant one, and it probably did not suffer in the commentary. Irish patriotism has many a charge to bring against England, which not be but too well substantiated. England cannot complain if Irishmen have a long memory. [illegible]cal stores, however, features in the long tragi[illegible] explain which, if they do not palliate, at least wish would make intelligible much that we could the Irish [illegible]—features which naturally enough mind, if an [illegible], yet which should be borne in on the compartial judgment is to be formed an influence very. I was aware how great The judgment America possesses in Ireland. Ireland than twen America has more weight in and that judgment batteries of English cannon; after hearing only thought not to be pronounced said hastily, I think I counsel for the plaintiff. I lectures on the other side will go over and give some intention; but the id[illegible] I spoke without serious itself to me gathered for having once presented Irishman. I do not own and fixity. I am not an land, but circumstances an acre of land in Ireland years, have thrown me during the last thirty people. They are a people among the Irish strongly, or repel strongly [illegible] either attract felt myself specially drawn. I myself had always at college, I used to spend [illegible] them. When ing in the Irish mountains, [illegible] wandering peasants' cabins for months together I lived in once laid up with severe illness in [illegible] I was Mayo, and the poor creatures treated [illegible] with a tenderness which I shall never forget. [illegible] history attracted me. Their condition [illegible] interested me. I knew Ireland before the famine. I knew it in the famine. I was in the land afterwards, in 1848, in the Smith O'Brien insurrection. Since that time I have been an Irish tenant. Indeed, I may say I am an [illegible] tenant. I have been turned out of my holding and can sympathize with the special wrong [illegible] the country, as I was very unwilling to go. [illegible] my landlord simply wanted to live in his house, and attend to his duties. If all evictions were as innocent as mine, there would be [illegible] to complain of, and when I go back I hope to find some other place, in the same county, which will suit me as well.

When I was writing my History of England I was led to look closely into the conduct of the English Government toward Ireland in [illegible] times. When that book was off my hands I began to examine into the action of the cele[brated] Penal laws of the last century. I had read what very few persons have read—the secret correspondence between the English and Irish administrations during all that period. I felt, in [illegible], that I had something of importance to say, and I wished to say it. I would not act in such a matter without advice. I consulted my friends, and their answers were generally unfavorable. One said I should be mobbed by the Irish. [illegible] other, that he supposed I should tell the truth; there was nothing so unpalatable as truth: I had better let it alone. Others urged more gravely that it was unbecoming and improper to discuss questions of our own domestic politics in a foreign country. There were some, however,—and those who knew Ireland best,—who said to me "Go," and my own instinct said "Go." As to the Irish, I have always been on good terms with them, and I believe I always shall be. I hope to spend a large part of the rest of my life among them, and if they have anything to say to me, they will have an opportunity at home. As to truth, it may be unpalatable, but there is a prejudice that a little of it is not unwholesome. For the more grave objection, if I were in Parliament, if I belonged to any political party, even if I was an Irish landlord, I admit that it would have weight. It might be supposed that I was indirectly pursuing some party object. But so far as I have any public character it is simply as a writer of books. I address myself equally to all English speaking people wherever they are, and there can be no possible reason why I may not address them as well with my tongue as my pen. Once for all, however, I insist that England and America do not stand to one another as foreign nations—foreign in the sense that France or Russia is foreign to us both. Politically separate we may be, but we cannot shake off our relationship. Sprung from a common stock, with a common history, common language, common laws; charged as we both are by Providence with the carrying out of that grand principle of ordered liberty, on which, as we believe, the amelioration of mankind depends, we may be rivals, but rivals only as to which of us shall represent these principles most wisely and most effectively. We may quarrel, and when we quarrel it will be with the peculiar bitterness which distinguishes family disputes. But the very acrimony is itself an evidence of the closeness of the tie which binds us. For the sting rises from the supposed absence of the special good-will which each of us conceive we have a right to look for from the other. Be our political past for each other what it may—and for myself [illegible] and believe no angry word need ever [illegible] be exchanged between us—it is inevitable [illegible] must retain an ardent interest in each other's future, and must remain connected by ties of feeling such as can not exist between us and any other powers.

In the last century, and in the century before, when the Irish Catholics remained at home, there was a no less important [illegible] emigration to this country. Every [illegible] more than a hundred years, they came for shiploads, the very pith and marrow of the colonists who had been planted in Ireland [illegible] Puritans—the sons and grandsons of the Cromwellian settlers, the Ulster Presbyterians, Calvanist immigrants, English, but the French, who went thither after the conquest, and were driven out by the [illegible] the Episcopalian laws. They came in [illegible] of the Pilgrim Fathers, in search of freedom, like was denied them at home. In the liberty which [illegible]pendence they made England rue [illegible] of independence which had banished them. And [illegible] war of independence their friends that same the Protestants who remained in Ireland, staunchest friends which America were the [illegible]

Gentlemen, it is now 300 years passed [illegible] an Englishman was sent over from London to examine and report upon the causes of Irish discontent. It was a time when, if ever, the Irish had the management of their own affairs. The result was universal misery, and the conclusion was that the cause was hopeless. "Our fathers," this writer said, "could find no remedy." They had more wit and wisdom than we. How, then, can we find it? Wise men say that "the herb that will heal the wound did never grow." Nearly 400 years have passed away; we are still seeking for that herb and cannot find it. I know not if it grows anywhere, but I yet believe that though no growth of the old hemisphere, it may be discovered in the new. It is that plant which I have come in search of. I believe it to be American opinion.

Ourselves at our wit's end, if America will counsel England what to do that she has left undone, what wrong she can yet redress that Ireland may justly complain of, England, I am certain, will listen respectfully, cordially, gratefully.

If, on the other hand, a time is ever to come when political agitation is to end in Ireland—when Celt and Saxon, Protestant and Catholic, are to live side by side in peace and quietness, it will be when America tells the Irish that they have no longer a grievance which legislation can redress, and that they must depend for their future prosperity on their own industry.

## INDIAN TROUBLES.

### Killing of Three Members of the Military Escort Attached to the Northern Pacific Surveying Party—Apprehensions of a General Savage Uprising Next Year.

*From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Oct. 17.*

Yesterday morning the *Pioneer* came out in tremendous head-lines announcing the "startling" intelligence that the Indians were again on the war path, and had attacked, in heavy force, the Northern Pacific Surveying Party, all of which was the grossest of exaggerated untruths, and only originated in the mind of the inventive genius who does its heavy sensational business. The simple basis of fact upon which this fabric of fabulous news was reared laid in a telegram received by General Greene from General Stanley, who is in command of the military escort attached to the surveying party, which telegram was received three or four days ago. This telegram simply gave a few details of the murder of three members of the party, at different times, by roaming bands of Sioux Indians, and did not convey the slightest intimation that the party had been threatened by the red skins, much less attacked.

Lieutenant Adair, who was Quartermaster of the expedition, had been detailed to ride in advance of the party for the purpose of selecting a camp. His detail was set upon by Indians, and several shots were exchanged, Lieutenant Adair receiving a fatal wound, and one of the Indians also being disabled. The Lieutenant succeeded in returning to the main columns, and died in a few hours. Shortly afterward General Rosser and a few men met this same band of Indians, and shots were again exchanged. The General, who is a crack shot, succeeded in putting a ball through the head of the Indian wounded by Adair.

The party was at this time about 60 miles west of Fort Rice, on the Missouri.

Five or six days after the murder of Lieutenant Adair, Lieutenant Crosby being far from the vicinity of the main body in the eager pursuit of antelope, met a band of Indian scouts, and was shot and instantly killed. The other instance was that of a colored servant of General Stanley's. He too was away from the party, chasing game. His body was found terribly mutilated.

Thus it will be seen that each of these murders was committed separately and at different times, and upon stragglers from camp.

In every instance the attacks were made by small bodies of Indians, and no foundation whatever exists for the absurd statement in the *Pioneer*, that a general attack, or any attack at all had been made upon the main body, nor is any concern felt for the safety or welfare of the party at either military headquarters, or at the Northern Pacific offices.

*From the same paper.*

Captain James E. Cochrane, who has been stamping over the Indian country for Merriam & Wilder since May, returned to this city yesterday.

The Captain is considerably astonished at the report in circulation here that an outbreak is threatened by the Indians, and disclaims that any such movement is anticipated on the border. He says that the Indians manifest no hostility to the whites, except in those cases where they catch stragglers on the plains.

The Captain brings the dismal report, however, that the tribes generally are preparing for some great movement next year, and thinks the circumstances point ominously to anything but a continuance of peace. On the 8th inst., a grand pow-wow was held at Devil's Lake by the Chippewas of Red Lake and Leech Lake, and the Sioux of Devil's Lake, Fort Wadsworth, and Fort Rice, at which time a treaty was entered into between these tribes, and feelings of the greatest friendship seemed to exist. Presents were exchanged on both sides, the Sioux being presented with a number of ponies by their new allies. The Captain says further, that the several tribes seemed to be working under an organized plan to burn over the entire prairies, and this is being done to a great extent.

The only trouble anticipated by the Northern Pacific survey lies in the fact that the Indians manifest a decided inclination to destroy all traces of the lines run, which they endeavor to accomplish by pulling up and burning the stakes, and leveling the mounds. No general attack is feared by the expedition.

## ROBBING A PRIMA DONNA.

### The Modern Fra Diavolo and His Appearance.

Miss Violetta Colville, the young American prima donna, and her mother were waylaid by highway robbers while enjoying a carriage ride between Albisola and Savona, Italy. The letter relating the adventure is so interesting that we deem it worthy of making some extracts:

"The day before we left Savona I thought it would do Violetta good to go to the beach and walk in the sea air, she being yet not entirely strong, so we took a carriage and drove to the little village of Albisola. After walking about an hour on the shore of this very beautiful beach—hard and clean from its billions of many-colored pebbles—we started to return home. We had got about half a mile from Albisola when the carriage stopped, and the driver said that something was the matter with the vehicle, and that it could go no further. He said we must wait there and he would go into town for another carriage. I was not at all suspicious nor alarmed, and the beauty of the place where we were made me rather pleased than otherwise to remain for the hour that must ensue before our driver could return. We were in a little valley, or rather a gorge, for the hills rose on each side and the mountains lay behind when we faced the sea, which was just visible through the gorge. We strolled about enjoying ourselves, when I heard Violetta say, "For mercy's sake, who are these people?" I turned round and saw advancing from the seaside five rough-looking men, [illegible]o, from the shape of the road, had managed [to] remain concealed from view until they were [wi]thin about a rod or so of us. To run would [ha]ve been ridiculous; it would have shown fear [wh]ere, perhaps, none was necessary; or, if so, [we] had no place to run to; and so, [th]ough inwardly trembling, I did not allow [Vio]letta to think I was frightened, but said, '[Oh], they are laborers probably returning [ho]me.' But we were quickly undeceived when [on]e of them advanced and asked in a tone not at all agreeing with his language if we had not a few centissimi for a poor man? To gain time, or, rather, to gather my thoughts, I pretended not to understand Italian, and asked him in French what he desired. In the meantime I had slid my hand in my pocket and slipped off my rings from my fingers. He said that he and his comrades would like a little assistance in the way of money from the mesdames. I had drawn out my pocketbook and was proceeding to open it when our brigand, not at all like the brigands of the drama, did not wait to accept with polite phrase any offering I might choose to give him, but incontinently snatched it from my hand. When he opened it the others crowded around him, and, seeing its contents (there were about six hundred francs in notes of various denominations), appeared highly contented; but wishing doubtless to have a souvenir of their unwilling benefactress, required of me my watch also; which, when I had given them, they made off with, first convincing themselves that Violetta had neither watch nor purse about her. As I, happy that we had escaped without further loss or injury, looked after the rascals, I could not help thinking of the decline of the brigand species. Alas! where were the steeple-crowned hats and flowing ribbons? Where were the silken hose wound about with many colored tapes that make the legs of the opera singers look like eccentric barber poles? Alas! these real brigands were dirty, half clad, and wholly ragged specimens of that humanity most nearly allied to the brute family. Now, if they had only been stage brigands they would have recognized the young prima donna assoluta Signorina Violetta Colville; they would have compelled her to sing an aria on the spot, &c., &c.; but, oh, shame for the romance of real life! we lost our money to a set of ragamuffins, and had not even the consolation of having it taken from us by a gentleman (!) with a high-crowned hat, with a tail of gorgeous ribbons, and who would sing while he took it, to soothe our wounded feelings. There's where it stings; there is where we are humbled. But to return to Albisola. The driver came shortly after the departure of the thieves, and, although it could not be proved against him, I will always believe that he was in league with them."

## MISSING EXPLORERS.

*From the Philadelphia Ledger.*

Mr. Stanley, having fairly established his claim to have discovered the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone, has added a chapter to the melancholy but interesting history of lost explorers. The list of them is longer than might be supposed, including in it the names of those whose fate has never been ascertained, of those the manner of whose death is known, or conjectured with probability, and of those who have temporarily disappeared from observation, among which last Mr. Livingstone may happily now be classed. Romance and mystery shroud the memories or those who have disappeared "leaving not a wreck behind." There is Eric, the good Christian Bishop of Greenland, who, in the year 1121, started for this continent to convert the red men, but how long he remained among them, or whether he ever got there, is unknown to this day. Then there is Prince Madoc, the son of Owen Gwyneth, King of Wales, who, in the year 1170, went to sea in search of adventures, and is said to have reached the shores of this continent and to have left some of his people here. He went back to Wales for more colonists, and again started with ten ships full; but neither he nor his ships were ever heard of afterward, and there are now no traces of his colony. In 1502, the Portuguese navigator, Gaspar Cortereal, who had already explored the coast of Labrador, set out on a second exploration of that country, but not returning as soon as was expected, his brother sailed in search of him. No account, however, of either of them ever reached Portugal. In 1549, the Sieur De Roberval, a wealthy Frenchman, who had been invested by Henry II. of France, with the empty titles of Lieutenant General, Lord and Viceroy of all the islands and countries then discovered, either by the French or the English, and who had sailed up the St. Lawrence and built two forts near Quebec, started on a voyage of discovery and was never heard of again. In 1596 Captain Richard Chancellor, an English navigator, set out to explore the Arctic Ocean, but never returned. Many years afterward the remains of two English ships were found on the coast of Spitzbergen, but it is not certain that they were those of Chancellor. A similar uncertainty attaches to the fate of the French navigator, La Perouse, who, in 1774, left France on an exploring expedition in the North Pacific, in command of two ships, La Boussole and L'Astrolabe; he never returned. Expeditions were sent in search of him, but no trace of him were found until 1788, when another Frenchman, (M. De Lesseps,) landing on the coast of Kamschatka, discovered some articles which had belonged to the missing ships; hence it was conjectured that they had been wrecked in the neighborhood. The fate of Leichardt, the Australian explorer, is still unknown. He started on his exploration in 1848, since which time nothing has been heard of him.

The fate of most other lost explorers has been ascertained sooner or later after their death. Without dwelling upon the mythic instances of the Irish Missionary Ion, who came over to Massachusetts in the year 1049, and was murdered there by savages, or one of the Italian brothers, Nicolo and Antonio Zeno, who, in 1380, did the same thing and met with the same fate, the list beginning with the Spaniard, Juan Ponce de Leon, is long enough. He was the explorer of Florida, and gave that State the name she bears, but he fell in a conflict with the natives. Francisco Fernandez de Cordova, another Spaniard, attempted the exploration of Yucatan, in 1517, but received a wound there, of which he died on his return to Cuba. The great Portuguese navigator, Ferdinand Magellan (or, more properly, Magelhaens), the first European who sailed round the world, and gave the Pacific Ocean the name it bears, was killed in a fight with the natives of the Philippine Islands, in 1520. Pamphilo de Narvaez, commander of a Spanish expedition in search of a wealthy empire somewhere in North America, was driven out to sea by a storm from the Bay of Apalachee, and drowned. This was in the year 1528. Fourteen years afterward the famous Spanish noble, Ferdinand De Soto, after countless adventures, died on the banks of the Mississippi. "To conceal his death from the natives, his body, wrapped in a mantle, and placed in a rustic coffin, in the stillness of midnight, and in the presence of a few faithful followers, was silently sunk in the middle of the stream." In 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert sailed from England with the design of founding a colony on this continent, but his ship was wrecked, and all on board perished.

This brings us to more modern times. In 1779 the illustrious English navigator, Captain James Cook, was killed by the natives of Hawaii, while he was engaged in the humane attempt to stop his men from firing on them. In 1805, the famous Scotch traveller, Mungo Park, having explored the Niger and reached Timbuctoo, was attacked by the natives, near this mysterious city, and, in endeavoring to escape by swimming, he and all his companions were drowned. This fact was ascertained by a native guide, three months afterwards, but it was not known in England until five years later. In 1816, John Williams, an English missionary to the New Hebrides, was killed and eaten by the natives. In 1822, the three Englishmen, Denham, Audney, and Clapperton, with others, explored the North of Africa, by way of Tripoli, the Great Desert of Sahara, and the Kingdom of Bornou. Audney died of disease and privation. The others returned home, but Clapperton, a few months afterward, died while exploring the Niger, and his faithful follower, Richard Lander, perished by the hands of the natives. Major Alexander G. Laing met with a like fate in 1826. In 1845, Sir John Franklin started on his fatal Arctic voyage, and he and all his companions were lost; his fate was not ascertained until 1859. The lamented missionary, Allen Gardener, died of starvation, on Picton Island, in 1851. The German Asiatic traveller, Adolph Schlagenweit, was murdered in 1857, by a native chieftain. The bodies of Burke and Wills and four other explorers, were found in the wilds of Australia, in 1861. With them our present list closes, but it is not exhausted.

## MARK TWAIN.

### How He Has Been Treated by a London Publisher.

*To the Editor of the London Spectator:*

SIR: I only venture to intrude upon you because I come, in one sense, in the interest of public morality, and this makes my mission respectable. Mr. John Camden Hotten, of London, has, of his own individual notion, republished several of my books in England. I do not protest against this, for there is no law that could give effect to the protest; and, besides, publishers are not accountable to the laws of heaven or earth in any country, as I understand it. But my little grievance is this: My books are bad enough just as they are written; then what must they be after Mr. John Camden Hotten has composed half a dozen chapters and added the same to them? I feel that all true hearts will bleed for an author whose volumes have fallen under such a dispensation as this. If a friend of yours, or if even yourself, were to write a book and set it adrift among the people, with the gravest apprehensions that it was not up to what it ought to be intellectually, how would you like to have John Camden Hotten set down and stimulate his powers, and drool two or three original chapters on to the end of that book? Would not the world seem cold and hollow to you? Would you not feel that you wanted to die and be at rest? Little the world knows of true suffering. And suppose he should entitle these chapters: "Holiday Literature," "True Story of Chicago," "On Children," "Train up a Child, and Away he Goes," and "Vengeance," and then, on the strength of having evolved these marvels from his own consciousness, go on and "copyright" the entire book, and put in the title-page a picture of a man with his hand in another man's pocket, and the legend "All Rights Reserved." (I only suppose the picture; still, it would be a rather neat thing). And, further, suppose that, in the kindness of his heart and the exuberance of his untaught fancy, this thoroughly well-meaning innocent should expunge the modest title which you had given your book, and replace it with so foul an invention as this, "Screamers and Eye-openers," and went and got that copyrighted too. And suppose that on the top of all this he continually and persistently forgot to offer you a single penny, or even send you a copy of your mutilated book to burn. Let one suppose all this. Let him suppose it with strength enough, and then he will know something about woe. Sometimes when I read one of those additional chapters constructed by John Camden Hotten, I feel as if I wanted to take a broom-straw and go and knock that man's brains out. Not in anger, for I feel none. Oh! not in anger; but only to see, that is all. Mere idle curiosity.

And Mr. Hotten says that one *nom de plume* of mine is "Carl Byng." I hold that there is no affliction in this world that makes a man feel so down-trodden and abused as the giving him a name that does not belong to him. How would this sinful aborigine feel if I were to call him John Camden Hottentot, and come out in the papers and say he was entitled to it by divine right? I do honestly believe it would throw him into a brain fever, if there were not an insuperable obstacle in the way.

Yes—to come back to the original subject, which is the sorrow that is slowly but surely undermining my health—Mr. Hotten prints unrevised, uncorrected, and in some respects spurious books, with my name to them as author, and thus embitters his customers against one of the most innocent of men. Messrs. George Routledge & Sons are the only English publishers who pay me any copyright, and, therefore, if my books are to disseminate either suffering or crime among readers of our language, I would ever so much rather they did it through that house, and then I could contemplate the spectacle calmly as the dividends came in. I am sir, &c.,

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS ("Mark Twain").

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1872.

## THE HEAD DRESS.

### Arrangement of Colors.

Mr. M. E. Haweis, in the September number of *St. Paul's*, discourses again very pleasantly of "Head Dresses," and this time of "Color." He treats of this topic in a manner to interest the ladies very greatly. A color suitable for a dress may not do for the head, is his opening axiom.

Blue has always been a favorite color, yet it is not easy to account for its popularity. There are very few blue flowers; not many blue birds, nor fishes, nor insects, nor animals; in animals and in the human race there is no blue at all. No beast has blue fur, nor has anybody a blue skin. Blue eyes, which light-haired persons all fancy they possess, are about the rarest things in nature. We may even give up the "blue vein," which poets love, as visionary; the veins perceptible, for the most part, are either grey, red, or greenish.

The old Tyrian dye was not *blue*, it was *puce* color, and puce wavers between brown, red, and blue; but its general hue is a kind of dull red violet—in fact, much the color of clotted blood, and, to most modern eyes, it would probably be an unattractive one. Nevertheless, in large masses, this is a very picturesque color, and beneath the bright and glowing skies of Italy it doubtless had a magnificent effect.

This was the only purple color known to the ancient world, and is believed to have been discovered by an inhabitant of Tyre, fifteen hundred years before Christ, and perhaps its costliness commended it in great measure to the luxurious Romans, in Cicero's day one pound weight of wool double-dyed with this color being valued at 1,000 denarii (£35); and when we consider the immense numbers of the little creatures (not fleas, as the French word *puce* would indicate) whence it was obtained, that were necessary to dye even a pound of wool, the labor of gathering them, and the slow and clumsy process of extracting the tiny drop of color that each contributed, it was really hardly more than it was worth.

Green is coming in fashion. This color, says Haweis, is becoming in itself, because it annuls any tinge of green which may be latent in the complexion, and which, in dark persons, is often more obtrusive than the owners are aware of. The most sallow woman would be indignant at a hint of this, and generally contrives to defy herself by wearing the very colors which increase the defect.

Pale green, so trying to the majority of faces, is, in some cases, a pretty ornament, and may be mixed craftily with pale blue in a most charming manner. The dress offered to Enid, "where like a shoaling sea the lovely blue played into green," is one of Tennyson's happiest thoughts. It requires, however, taste to do this well.

Red is to be arranged with caution. The Spanish women have made a deep red rose in the hair, just under the ear, an undying fashion. Deep heavy reds are much used in the draperies of the old Italian masters, especially of Titian; they are always aided and contrasted, as no woman can contrive to be, when moving from place to place.

Yellow is an unjustly despised color. It has many beautiful shades, and only when too pure is it unmanageable. The cold, pale primrose, that shines like a light in the hedgerow, may be massed about a young face with impunity. The dandelion must be used only in single vivid spots of flame. An older face must be more gently dealt with, by a brownish yellow. The brunette may wear a green yellow, and be all the better for it. Some yellows are more suitable than any other colors to place near the face, so good is the effect on the complexion; they make the skin look fairer than it really is, and, of course, enhance the blues and pinks. What is called buff, a somewhat dull, tawny, or warm yellow, is one of these. We all know how beautiful is the effect of yellow hair when it occurs, which is not often, certainly; and how finely a bit of this color lightens and vivifies a picture.

Yellow also goes pleasantly with a number of colors. A pale, dull blue is one; but pure blue and pure yellow are very harsh together. Plum, salmon, maroon, sage, also mix well with yellow. Primrose tint may be carefully mingled with pale rose; but the more vivid a color is, the more care is needed in mixing it with others without a jar. One out of two colors should always be dull and not too pure; this is not generally known, or it is forgotten, and the result is the coarse and vulgar contrasts that we see around us. Arabesques of all shades are exceedingly good and becoming.

But after all, in order to dress becomingly one must fling the opinions of the dressmaker, the barber, and the haberdasher to the four winds, and bring the same care and intelligence to bear upon dress and other surroundings as are lavished upon higher matters.

### The Ontonagon Silver Discovery.

The Ashland *Press* says the Ontonagon silver discovery is making considerable noise along down the lake. It adds:

"A man by the name of Courser discovered the vein this summer and took specimens of it to Ontonagon. It did not create very much of a stir among the denizens of this once thrifty but now almost deserted copperopolis—some calling it gray sulphuret of copper, some iron pyrites, some one thing and some another—but Courser persevered and found a man that gave him the money to enter the land for half, and off he started for the Land Office at Marquette by stage. At the half-way house who should he meet but Archy McKellar, the north shore silver discoverer, just returning to Ontonagon, his former home. Of course Courser showed him his specimens, and Archy at once saw what he regarded 'big money' ahead. So he gets Courser out one side, makes another bargain, and back he goes with him to Marquette. When they returned, Archy owned half the silver-mine, and Courser the other half. Captain Harris, formerly of the Minnesota mine, heard of it, and immediately secured a large proportion of Courser's half for $1,000 cash. Soon some specimens came to the notice of Captain Frew, Superintendent of Silver Island, and he purchased half of McKellar's interest, for which he paid him $4,000 cash. So that up to the present the original discovery, 160 acres, is in the hands of the North Shore silver men, and we understand they make no bones of calling it the biggest thing on Lake Superior, which, of course, time will determine. The vein is well defined, about two feet wide, between the sandstone and slate, and is easily traced across the river, with a dip to the north of an angle of 25 or 30 degrees. The ore is of a dark gray color, with quite a little trace of native silver. This is a Lake Superior interest, and we hope it will prove as valuable as its friends seem to expect. It will be about sixty miles from Ashland, down the lake shore."

### Livingstone's Discoveries.

*From Appleton's Journal.*

When the first intelligence from Dr. Livingstone was received through the medium of his discoverer, there were grave doubts in the minds of many whether the whole affair might not be an imposition. It is fair to the enterprising correspondent who accomplished the relief of the explorer to say that there is no longer room for doubt. No one who had seen Livingstone's despatches has any suspicion that they are other than what they are represented to be, and it remains only to examine the statements in regard to the sources of the Nile, to solve which problem was the object of the long and laborious wanderings of the Scotch geographer. For even he is not infallible. He has not traced the Nile through its whole extent, so as to be sure that his theories are absolutely correct. Many of those who have studied the question refuse altogether to accept his conclusions. But he has exposed the errors of some who have preceded him and has given, in a clear and distinct form, the reasons which bring him to his present judgment. We will endeavor to explain briefly the question which will soon be debated hotly by the partisans of the several discoverers.

Captains Speke and Grant, following up a large river which they presumed to be the Nile, came to a large lake, which they partially explored. Passing to another point they came to a body of water, which they supposed to be a part of the same lake. In this manner they explored a considerable portion of the country between 1 degree north and 3 degrees south of the equator, and fancied that they had discovered a great inland sea, covering twenty thousand square miles. This lake they named the Victoria Nyanza, and proclaimed it the source of the Nile. Upon all modern maps this lake is laid down. Captain Sir Samuel Baker, a few years later, adopted the error of Captain Speke, if error it is, and [illegible] the Albert Nyanza, which was then, [illegible] of unknown extent, but is undoubtedly [illegible] large lake. The Albert lake he claimed [illegible] second source of the Nile. The mist[illegible] tributed to these explorers by Dr. Liv[illegible] are two-fold in their character. In [illegible] place, he has established that the Victoria [illegible]za is not one great inland sea, but a colle[illegible] several large lakes; and, secondly, [illegible] that neither the Victoria or the Albert [illegible] the true source of the Nile, but that [illegible] merely the sources of tributaries. We [illegible]lustrate both the alleged errors by [illegible] what might have happened when the [illegible] of America was a "howling wilderness." [illegible] explorer, starting from New York, had [illegible] in a northwesterly direction until he [illegible] Lake Ontario, had sailed across it, [illegible] into the interior, still proceeding nor[illegible] til he reached the coast of the G[illegible] and thence again to the northern [illegible] Superior; if, following Superior['s] [illegible] west and southern coast, [illegible] southeastwardly to the southern [illegible] Michigan, and after another land jour[illegible] ing the southern shore of Lake Erie, [illegible] finally arrived at the point of starting, [illegible] have concluded that he had trav[illegible] one fresh water sea of enormous ext[illegible] of several great inland lakes. This [illegible] have been precisely what Speke and G[illegible]. And it is not a little curious that [illegible] at different times calculated [illegible] of Victoria Nyanza very differently, [illegible] eral observations at various points [illegible] altitudes of 3,740 feet, 3,308 feet, and [illegible] without giving a suspicion that he [illegible] measuring the height of three se[illegible]. The other mistake which is attribut[illegible] explorers is as if Captain Speke, [illegible] the sources of the Mississippi, had fol[illegible] Ohio to its sources, and as if Sir [illegible] had sailed up the Missouri to its head, both leaving the real great stream [illegible]plored. The extreme southern limit [illegible] toria Nyanza is in three degrees of [illegible] itude, but Dr. Livingstone claims to [illegible] to 10 and 12 degrees south. He [illegible] believing that he examined the [illegible] are chiefly the general lay of the land [illegible] size of the river which he traced [illegible] could belong, he contends, to no [illegible] river than the Nile. But we [illegible] until he rectifies our maps before [illegible] learn with anything like accuracy the [illegible] of Africa, and meanwhile we expect [illegible] opposition to Dr. Livingstone's [illegible] friends of former explorers whose [illegible] clusions are so vigorously attacked.

### GENERAL NEWS [illegible]

Duluth merchants complain of [illegible] days from New York.

—The Insane Asylum at Oshkosh, [illegible] cost $201,140.

—The St. Paul & Sioux City Rail[illegible] menced running regular trains betw[illegible] two cities on Wednesday.

—John B. Wilkinson, a brutal [illegible] died of Bright's disease of the kidne[illegible] Baltimore jail, last Tuesday.

—Subscriptions in aid of the railro[illegible] have been received from New Orle[illegible] to the amount of $600,000.

—The Milwaukee Supervisors have [illegible] the time for the completion of the Co[illegible] until March 1.

—The principal machine shops of [illegible]field & Illinois Southwestern Railroad [illegible] located at Pana, and work on the [illegible] be commenced at once.

—Bad River, Mich., has proved a bad [illegible] deed for the loggers, since only about [illegible] of 60,000,000 feet of logs put in [illegible] come out.

—The Lake Shore Railroad is laying track from Willoughby to Painesville.

—At Cherokee, Iowa, on Thursday, [illegible]vens was buried alive by the cav[illegible] which he was digging.

—Lorain County, Ohio, exported [illegible] 10,000,000 pounds of cheese. The [illegible] averaged about 12 cents a pound.

—The definite location of the bri[illegible] Crosse having been approved by the [illegible] of War, the La Crosse papers [illegible] begin.

—Louisville calculates that the [illegible]tion made $1,768,080 change hands.

—Portland will soon have a [illegible] Liverpool steamers.

—The money disbursed to workm[illegible] Island, amounts to about $75,000 [illegible].

—Maps of France have been struck [illegible] French, with Alsace and Lorraine [illegible] black.

—Bryan, Texas, proposes to give [illegible] the location of the State Capital at [illegible]

—The pecan crop promises an abun[illegible] This native production affords an imm[illegible]nue to Texas.

—Sangamon County (Ill.) is to have [illegible] and biographical sketches of the old [illegible] work of not less than 500 pages.

—The corner-stone of the only [illegible] Church for colored people, west of [illegible]tains, was laid at Pittsburgh, the [illegible] building will cost $12,000.

—The silverware stolen from [illegible]son's residence, at Omaha, has been [illegible] possession of James Van Dansker, [illegible] the Depot Hotel, who claims he bought [illegible] for $25.

—Two lodgers at the Old Rye House, [illegible]ington, D. C., retired without turning [illegible] last Friday night. Major Patrick H. [illegible] merly Warden of the jail, was found [illegible] Benjamin Cooley, his companion, [illegible]cated.

—Kearney Junction, the future capital [illegible]braska, and possibly of the United S[illegible] correspondent of the St. Joseph *Herald* has already a collection of fifty [illegible] structed within the past two months.

—It is estimated that within five years [illegible] bushels of wheat per annum, from [illegible] and the Valley of the Red River of [illegible] will find their way to tide-water [illegible] Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

—J. M. Osborne, charged with the [illegible] Mrs. Mathews, a farmer's wife, at [illegible] last summer, was arraigned before [illegible] at Knoxville, Ill., on Thursday, and [illegible] guilty. The Court assigned [illegible] Knoxville, and Humphrey, of Yates C[illegible] attorneys.

—John Quinn was committed for tri[illegible] York, Thursday, on charge of having [illegible] John Challon, a German, from [illegible] out of $1,000. Challon was return[illegible] native country, and yielded to the [illegible] of Quinn to give him his draft [illegible] for safe-keeping.

—Backenstose's Circus has been [illegible] plis, under an execution, for indeb[illegible] Captain of the steamer Tyrone and [illegible] the company.

—Officers of the Revenue cutter [illegible] have caused the seizure of a large lot [illegible] which had been smuggled into the co[illegible] Havana on the schooner Pioneer, of [illegible]don, Conn.—not the Cuban Pioneer. [illegible] smuggling has been going on, the [illegible] been inventoried as other articles. [illegible] 100,000 cigars were traced out [illegible] tives.

—Lewis Holmes and J. F. Eubanks [illegible] of Hardeman County, Tenn., had a [illegible] Thursday, during which the latter [illegible] former over the head with a stick of [illegible] the effects of which he died.

—A Washington despatch says the Cuban expedition is being fitted out [illegible] tensive scale, under the auspices of General Ryan, who himself gives [illegible] the project, but it is stated that [illegible]ban patriots place no confidence in [illegible]

—A stage going south from [illegible] was stopped at 8 o'clock last Wednesday, three miles north of Pleasant Valley, [illegible] road agents, and $7,000 was taken from [illegible] passengers. There was no express [illegible] board.

### PERSONAL.

Buffalo Bill has been elected to the [illegible] Legislature.

—Rhinehart is engaged on a bust of Thomas A. Scott.

—Edwin Forrest read Hamlet at the [illegible]delphia Academy of Music, Tuesday [illegible]

—The Emperor William I. of Germany [illegible] a private rent-roll of 2,000,000 thalers [illegible] 900.

—It is stated that Colonel A. S. [illegible] about to take charge of the Savannah [illegible]tiser.

—Two of Archbishop Bayley's [illegible] Whitfield and Eccleston, were conv[illegible] Catholic faith, as well as Archbishop [illegible] who is now the eighth of the line [illegible]sion.

—All the newspapers have [illegible] "Fanny Fern" was the wife of Ja[illegible] but not one of them has mentioned [illegible] the mother-in-law of Mortimer [illegible] "Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B."

—Horace B. Claflin, the New Y[illegible] prince, once insisted on paying $[illegible] tax in addition to the regular [illegible] lieving that amount was honestly d[illegible] ernment.

—The death of Samuel A. Jones, a[illegible] Adams Express Company at Louisv[illegible] dental shooting at Table Rock, Neb[illegible] announced. Mr. Jones came to C[illegible] 1849, as the representative of Greene [illegible] press, and at the dissolution of that [illegible] Jan. 1, 1850, he was appointed Agent [illegible] & Co.'s Express.

## RELIGIOUS.

### [illegible] Facts About the Quakers of Chicago.

### [illegible]tion of their "Meeting-Houses"—Strength of the Denomination.

### [illegible]tion of the Illinois Association of the Swedenborgian Church.

### THE QUAKERS.

SUGGESTIVENESS OF THE NAME.

[illegible] name "Quakers" is suggestive of many things in history,—the wild enthusiasts when the sect originated, the early persecution in New England, and the peaceful life of Wm. Penn and his followers in the wilds of Pennsylvania. It has furnished England and [illegible] with many characters to be remembered. Fox, Barclay, Penn, Whittier, are names [illegible] will not soon fade from the [illegible] of the world's annals. The [illegible]ination had its beginning in mad [illegible]ation, which sobered into a sincere, quiet, [illegible] faith. It began, like all sects of religion, with one or two persons, but its influence [illegible] great throughout the civilized world. In some parts of this country it has been [illegible] following. The Quakers have modified the [illegible] of the Middle States, and, extending westward, have become a numerous and powerful [illegible] in Indiana, which has now the largest [illegible]ting"—that is, general assembly of the [illegible]ination—in the United States.

THEIR PRINCIPAL CENTRES

[illegible] Eastern Pennsylvania, near Richmond, [illegible], and near Fairfield, Iowa, but little [illegible] and "meetings" are scattered throughout [illegible] York, Ohio, and other States. Their modes [illegible]ship are simple to the verge of asceticism. [illegible] meeting-houses are low, square, cheer[illegible] stumpy buildings, generally of wood or [illegible] without exterior architectural pretension [illegible]terior adornment. The seats are simply of [illegible], sometimes without backs, to one of [illegible] now and then, some bold innovator, [illegible]ing more of his own comfort than of the [illegible] light," may have added a bright-hued [illegible]on. At one end are a few forms of greater [illegible]tion, sloping upward in regular gradation, [illegible]ded for

THE "MINISTERING BRETHREN,"

[illegible] speak as they are "moved" in place of [illegible] clergy. It is curious to note how the [illegible]ds, as they choose to call themselves, are [illegible]ing definitely classified. The "ministering brethren" are becoming more and more an [illegible] by themselves, and may soon stand in the position relative to the main body occupied [illegible] clergy of other sects. In the unsuggestive [illegible] described all over the country, the [illegible] meet for worship every "First-day," [illegible] the term worship can be applied [illegible] their method of internal communion and [illegible] exhortations. The uninspired members [illegible] the lower seats, and those who are wont [illegible] moved to words of godly advice and re[illegible] the higher. If the spirit directs, one of [illegible] several "ministering brethren" delivers [illegible] of such discourse as is in him, which is [illegible] eloquent, but almost always sensible. If [illegible] is moved to give utterance to his [illegible]ghts, the assembly remains the space of [illegible] allotted to worship as silent as the figures [illegible] enchanted hall. Not a sound is heard except the "blue fly i' the pane," the wind outside, or the discontented rustling of the robes of [illegible] uneasy maiden of the flock.

THE FRIENDS

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HAVE MADE CHICAGO THEIR HOME

[illegible] brought with them their staid manners, [illegible] serious habits, their unpretentious worship, and such remains of the old severity of [illegible] and doctrine as modern progress and innovation have left them. The pioneer of the organization was William Betkes, who came here [illegible] England about 20 years ago. William is a plain, unassuming man, resembling [illegible] Lamb, and, like Lamb, a bookkeeper. [illegible]rs followed him in due time, but it was not [illegible] about ten years ago that the first congre[illegible] of Friends was organized. They met in the Methodist Church Block, at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, in a little [illegible] as plain, bare, and comfortless as the [illegible]ment in which Fox and Barclay held their [illegible]nticles more than two centuries since. [illegible] were gathered about twenty-five of the [illegible]ful, who had not gone astray after strange [illegible], and meditated, or listened to the casual [illegible]s of instruction that fell from the lips of [illegible] ministering brethren.

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THE ATTIRE OF THE CONGREGATION

[illegible]ot all of formal cut, or of the regulation pattern. In the dress of the men, gray has, in [illegible] cases, given way to black, jewels sparkle [illegible] robes of demure maidens, and ribbons of [illegible]ow hues flutter about their hats, which are [illegible] the shops of the most fashionable *modistes*. [illegible], compared with rich and showy congregations, the prevailing tone of color is sober, even [illegible], and the air and manner of the assembly [illegible] and sedate. The mingling of bright and [illegible] hues suggests the appearance of a half-[illegible] forest late in autumn. The little band of [illegible]shipers on Twenty-sixth street numbers [illegible] quite a hundred persons. They listen to [illegible]ministering brethren, most of whom are non-[illegible]idents.

THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS

[illegible] Benjamin Franklin, lately of Cincinnati, not [illegible] ago connected with the relief work, and [illegible]nando G. Cortland, of Maine. Others pass between the East and the far West frequently stop over first-day, deliver their simple [illegible]ourses, and pass onward. Chicago itself [illegible] not seem to possess a single Quaker [illegible] who has the faculty to impart religious instruction in public. The mode of government of the meetings is simple, but [illegible] sufficient for the purpose. Beside [illegible] ministering brethren there are elders [illegible] overseers. The duty of the elders is to [illegible] the ministers; that of the overseers [illegible] look after the general welfare and discipline of [illegible] congregation. When the meeting house was [illegible] on Twenty-sixth street, a new meeting was [illegible]ed by those who found it inconvenient to go [illegible] far to worship. These Friends have met [illegible] the separation in various places, and now [illegible] a room in Rice's Building on Dearborn [illegible], where they convene at 3 o'clock every [illegible]day afternoon. Many of this conventicle [illegible]

THE HICKSITE, OR UNITARIAN BRANCH

[illegible] sect, although the difference in opinion [illegible] not cause the division. The meeting does [illegible] number more than thirty or forty persons. [illegible] two meetings include all the Quakers in [illegible]. The decadence of the faith, and the [illegible] from the old traditions are painful to [illegible] Quaker patriarchs. William Bettles says that [illegible] thinking men among the Friends observe the [illegible] toward a stated clergy, but "dislike to [illegible]" he says, "causes also "grave forebodings in [illegible] minds of the thoughtful." If any person

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[was] ever the old New England Sabbath still, and it is to be presumed that the noisy [and] undevout sounds of the locality often [jarred] harshly with their moods of holy con[templa]tion. Hicksite and orthodox met to[gether] in their first infantile weakness, not [caring] for little differences of opinion. The [society] grew and multiplied as the city became [popul]ous, and about five years ago, as popula[tion] extended southward, a meeting-house in that [section] became necessary. Any one who passes [from] Prairie to Indiana avenue on Twenty-sixth [street] may see it. It is a little, plain, frame [structure], perhaps forty feet in length by twen[ty] feet in width, and two stories in height, [the light] being admitted through old-fashioned [reg]ular windows. It is seated and furnished [like] meeting-houses elsewhere that we have [described], with a few sinful modifications. Some [of the] members of the congregation, who [deem] themselves merely yielding to the liberal [spirit] of the age, have indulged in crimson up[holstery], which is to the Elders a snare and an [abomina]tion.

THE ATTIRE OF THE CONGREGATION

[is not] all of formal cut, or of the regulation pat[tern]. In the dress of the men, gray has, in [some] cases, given way to black, jewels sparkle [on the] necks of demure maidens, and ribbons of [many] hues flutter about their hats, which are [of the] shape of the most fashionable *modistes*. [But] compared with rich and showy congrega[tions], the prevailing tone of color is sober, even [dull], and the air and manner of the assembly [staid] and sedate. The mingling of bright and [sombre] hues suggests the appearance of a half-[fad]ed forest late in autumn. The little band of [Friends] on Twenty-sixth street numbers [about] a hundred persons. They listen to [the] ministering brethren, most of whom are non-[residents].

THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS

[are] Benjamin Franklin, lately of Cincinnati, not [unknown in] connected with the relief work, and [Cornelius] G. Cortland, of Maine. Others pass[ing] between the East and the far West fre[quently] stop over first-day, deliver their simple [message], and pass onward. Chicago itself [does not] seem to possess a single Quaker [preacher] who has the faculty to impart relig[ious] instruction in public. The mode of gov[erning] the meetings is simple, but [quite] sufficient for the purpose. Beside [the] ministering brethren there are elders [and] overseers. The duty of the elders is to [advise] the ministers; that of the overseers [to look] after the general welfare and discipline of [the] congregation. When the meeting house was [built on] Twenty-sixth street, a new meeting was [formed] by those who found it inconvenient to go [so] far to worship. These Friends have met [since the] separation in various places, and now [have a] room in Rice's Building on Dearborn [street, where] they convene at 3 o'clock every [Sunday] afternoon. Many of this conventicle

THE HICKSITE, OR UNITARIAN BRANCH

[belong], although the difference in opinion [has not] caused the division. The meeting does [not] number more than thirty or forty persons. [These] meetings include all the Quakers in [the city]. The decadence of the faith, and the [departure] from the old traditions are painful to [the old] patriarchs. William Bettles says that [the young] men among the Friends observe the [tendency] toward a stated clergy, but "dislike to [see it]." The yielding to the frivolities of fash[ion] causes also "grave forebodings in [the minds] of the thoughtful." If any person desires to know more about this worthy and interesting denomination, he must follow the advice of William to the reporter: "If thee wishes to know more of us, thee had better get the book of Robert Barclay; thee will find therein sound doctrine, and all the facts clearly and truthfully stated."

### SWEDENBORGIAN.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the Illinois Association of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, commenced its session in the Chapel, corner of Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street, yesterday morning. There were about thirty persons present. Previous to the formal opening of the Convention, the usual religious exercises were conducted by Rev. J. R. Hibbard, the President.

REMARKS OF MR. HIBBARD.

After calling the assemblage to order, Mr. Hibbard proceeded to make a few remarks in lieu of an annual address, which he had not had time to prepare. He welcomed all to the session. They had work to do. Discouragement had beset them in many ways. Some of the societies have not prospered either in numbers, love, or harmony. The fire had scattered the people in this city, and in some other places there was not such earnestness and activity as should be manifested. All this tended to dishearten; but they should not let these discouraging appearances weaken their hands or dampen their zeal. They should determine to

WORK WITH RENEWED COURAGE,

to do more and live more for the Church than heretofore. That souls were of more importance than bodies should be well-remembered. The earthly died, but the immortal lived forever. People in this world were so much engrossed with things visible and to be heard of, that they hardly remembered that within, above, and beyond all there was something of a thousand times more importance. They should correspond with one another upon religious subjects, and visit one another for the purpose of cultivating spiritual life. They should read more of the writings of the Church. Seemingly, the people are ignorant of the Church doctrines, because they were satisfied with an impartial knowledge of them. As New Church men and women they should live honestly and justly before the Lord and all men. It should be said of Swedenborgianism by the world, "It makes good and upright citizens." They should live especially in peace; should fight against their own evils, which were their worst foes; should act in unity, and not allow themselves to be divided by trivial matters. New Churchmen were comparatively few in this country, but they could accomplish much for the glory of God by combined effort.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

The President announced the following public services:

*Saturday Evening.*—A social gathering at the parsonage on Eighteenth street.

*Sunday.*—Religious services in the Chapel at 11 o'clock, to be followed by the baptism of several persons and the Holy Supper; at half-past 3 o'clock, preaching in the Union Park Congregational Church; at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, preaching in the Chapel.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

The following were appointed a Committee on Business: Mr. Ragatz, Mr. Hostetter, and Judge Williams.

FINANCIAL.

The Treasurer, John Hammon, reported the receipts for the year to have been $61.18; expenditures, $40; balance on hand, $21.18.

MINISTERIAL REPORTS.

The reports of the ministers were called for. Rev. E. Edmiston had baptized five adults and four children, and confirmed five persons; Rev. Cyrus Scammon had baptized two adults and two children, and confirmed four persons.

SOCIETY REPORTS.

Several society reports were next read. The one at Canton has 46 members, and intends building a new church; there is no New Church pastor at Peoria; at Henry they listen to a sermon every third Sunday, and have a Sabbath School with 25 members; the Wilmington Society has 30 members; there have been no meetings at Mt. Carroll; no reports were received from the Janesville or Batavia societies. The report of the Chicago Society was very lengthy, detailing what was done after the fire to obtain places of worship, their churches having been destroyed. A lot has been secured in each division of the city, and chapels are being erected in the North and West Divisions, the one on the South Side being completed. During the year 12 new members were received.

ORDINATION.

Mr. Scharlock, a graduate of the college at Urbana, made application for ordination. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

IN THE EVENING

Rev. Cyrus Scammon preached upon the "Divine Fatherhood."

## THE LAW COURTS.

### NOTES OF INTEREST.

Patsey Hassett, the man who was yesterday sentenced, at the Criminal Court, to 14 years in the Penitentiary, is a well-known dangerous character, who has only been out of jail a month. The severity of the sentence is calculated to awe the rough and brutal class to which the convict belongs. The crime with which he was charged was assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to kill, under circumstances peculiarly cool-blooded and cowardly. One of Pinkerton's watchmen was making his night round, on the 17th of September last, when he saw a man, apparently attempting to conceal himself, in the alley in the rear of No. 72 Randolph street. On his walking to the spot, the brute, without provocation, and without the slightest occasion for it, fired three shots at the watchman, accompanying the action with the rather unnecessary command, "Stand back, or I'll shoot you, you son of a ———." Whilst he was blazing away, the watchman got out his revolver and fired one shot, when the ruffian fell; he was captured by Officer Murphy at the corner of Madison and Jefferson streets. Luckily, neither of the shots that were fired at the officer took effect; probably he fired too rapidly to take aim. The more blood-thirsty villains of this class are sent to the Penitentiary for long terms of severe punishment, the better will it be for all classes in this city.

A declaration was filed, yesterday, in Judge Booth's Court, in the breach of promise suit, Inthmann v. Reisig. Augusta Inthmann declares that on the 1st of December, 1871, being then unmarried, she accepted the court of defendant, and, at his request, promised to marry him, defendant engaging to marry her when she might signify her willingness for the ceremony to be performed; and that, relying on said engagement, she is still unmarried, but ready and willing to be married, defendant having meanwhile married another person. The young lady calculates her damages at $10,000.

Suit was commenced, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, by a firm of Boston architects, against the First Unitarian Society of Chicago, for $7,000, for services rendered. It is alleged that complainants furnished plans for the use of the Society, which were accepted but not acted upon, the Society stating that they would involve too large an outlay, to which complainants reply that the Society were to blame, inasmuch as they failed to proceed with the building at the time specified.

In the matter of the State Insurance Company, yesterday, before Judge Blodgett, the parties appeared by their solicitors to have a hearing on the rule on the assignee to show cause on the petition of Tolman & King. The evidence was so voluminous that His Honor pronounced it impossible to consider it, and it was agreed to make an abstract; the hearing will take place when such abstract has been completed.

(Burnt Records No. 7, Circuit Court). The final decree in this suit, entered yesterday, finds that, at the time of the destruction of the records by the October fire, Elizabeth, wife of John McGovern, complainant, was, and now is, the owner of the north 60 acres of the east half of the northeast quarter of Sec. 18, town 38, north of Range 14, east of the Third Principal Meridian, except the north 167 feet thereof.

The trial of "Bill" Wray, in the Criminal Court, was continued yesterday, with Parnell Munson as bail in the sum of $4,000. The probabilities are that defendant's friends will be able to supply sufficient affidavits to continue over the action, from time to time, till next term.

The suit, Walsh v. Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Circuit Court, was terminated yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict for $3,285.35. The amount sued for was $7,000.

Mr. R. E. Jenkins was chosen assignee by the creditors of Smeal, Rebanks & Co., yesterday.

### THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Blodgett.*]

697. Hy W. Kingsbury, by next friend, v. Buckner et al.; parties come again by solicitors, and argument continued. 585. G. Peterson et al. v. Henry J. Goodrich; dismissed by complainants' attorney.

LAW.

618. Mark Kimball, asignee, v. Wm. H. Rand; settled, costs paid, and dismissed.

NEW SUITS.

Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company v. John A. Bowes; patent suit to restore, etc. H. Floyd, Faulkner, & George R. Clarke, of Boston, Mass., v. First Unitarian Society of Chicago; assumpsit, $6,000; J. A. L. Whittier, attorney.

### THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

723. Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Co. v. Sturges. Default of Oct. 26 set aside by agreement.

BANKRUPTCY.

2,087. Wm. Butterman. Order appointing Geo. W. Campbell, provisional assignee.

### THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Porter.*]

Daniel A. Hewes v. Wm. Cox. Leave to plaintiff to file petition, and ordered summons. 21,030 a.—Gyles v. Kubitschky et al. By stipulation time to file bond and bill extended 10 days. 1,902—Semple v. Haskell. Demurrer to amended second plea sustained. 1,436—Schmidt v. Yochem. By agreement cause reinstated, and judgment for $198.75. 1,457—Schmidt v. Duensing; default for want of plea, and judgment for $350. 1,104—McNamara v. Wallender; by stipulation dismissed, each party to pay his own costs. 2,323—Forester v. Armstrong; default. 2,203—Watkins v. Proudfoot; by agreement, William Barry made party defendant. 1,110—Bendler v. Sinnmeyer; motion by defendant for leave to file bill of exceptions denied, and exception by defendant. 1,883—Burns v. Mollenkamp; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $387.62, and motion for a new trial by defendant. 1,748—Lilsbury v. Flynn; finding for plaintiff, $439, and judgment; appeal by defendant; bond $800, and bill of exceptions in 20 days. 2,658—Scammon v. Commercial Insurance Company; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Gary.*]

23. Assignee of John Boeger v. Fetch & Moran; motion of complainant for rule on defendant to close proofs denied, and case set for 10th December. 767 a—Furness v. McGovern; by agreement case set for 11th December. 260 a—Alexander v. Hoffman et al.; by agreement case set for 12th December. 470—Moses v. Brookmore; reference to Magruder, master, and cause set for 13th December. 501—Runyan v. Johnson; order discharging old Commissioners, and appointing new ones. 768—Carpenter v. Carpenter; leave to file amended affidavit as of Aug. 27, 1872; service by publication, default, and referred to Magruder.

NEW SUITS.

40,919—John Knight and George Scoville v. John Ebbert; bill for foreclosure of mortgage; Corwin & Bailey, attorneys. 40,920—Bowen v. Bowen; divorce. 40,921—Daniel A. Hewes v. Wm. Cox; petition to restore judgment; Eldridge & Tourtelotte, attorneys. 40,922—Suppressed for service. 40,923—John v. Mary A. Wright; divorce; desertion. 40,924—Grace C. v. John F. Griffith; divorce; embezzlement alleged. 40,925—Richards, Shaw & Winslow v. G. W. Green, of Stevens Point, Portage County, Illinois; attachment; debt of $313.26; Hatch & Lyon, attorneys. 40,926—Mary v. Louis Dannenburg; divorce. 40,927—D. B. Eaton v. M. D. Gilman, et al; bill for petition of the one-fourth part of the s ½ of the n w ¼, and the one-fourth part of the w ½ of the n e ¼ of Section 20, Town 39, n of Range 13, e of the third Principal Meridian; Winston, Campbell & Williard, attorneys. 40,928—John McNellis & Co. v. Flint & Co.; assumpsit; $1,000; Sawin & Wells, attorneys. 40,929—J. K. Rowley and the Firemen's Benevolent Association v. Deir, Taylor, Harrison, Bender, Johnson; Bill to foreclosure trust deed on Lots 8 and 9, in Russel, Matthews & Robert's Addition; Wm. Holden, attorney. 40,930—Max Eichberg v. Daniel Blum; ejectment; $2,500; Runyan, Avery, Loomis, & Comstock, attorneys. 40,931—Herington v. Massey et al.; appeal from Justice Haines. 40,932—Peterson et al. v. Henry J. Goodrich; debt, $4,062.15; damages, $2,000; Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorneys. 40,933—Holmes, Pyott & Co. v. Meacham, Lockwood & Co.; assumpsit, $2,000; Gary Brothers, attorneys. 40,934—D. C. McNamara v. A. Markt; change of venue from Justice Van t'Wood. 40,935—Trinje v. Lippe Reuter; divorce. 40,936—Godfried v. Louise Josce; divorce; desertion. 40,937—William A. Baldwin v. Samuel H. Kerfoot and Cornelius E. Swope; bill to foreclose mortgage on the one-half of that part of Block 29 in the S. part of fractional Section 3, Township 39 N., Range 14 E. of the 3d P. M., commencing on the S. line of said Block, 762½ feet E. of the S. W. corner of said Block, thence N. 71 feet, thence E. to Lake Michigan, thence S. along Lake Michigan to the north line of said Block 20, thence W. along said south line to place of beginning.

### THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers.*]

George Jonas v. George Molter and Anna Molter; a petition to restore judgment; on motion, leave to file petition and restore judgment, and ordered summons. Herman L. Marks v. Joseph Brady; appeal; by stipulation filed, leave to defendant to file transcript instanter, and new bond in 15 days. 449—Walsh v. Trustees of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church; jury trial concluded; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $3,285.35, and motion by defendant for new trial. 457—Swanson v. Cossett; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $177.46, and motion by defendant for a new trial.

(Call for Monday, 162 to 173, both inclusive.)

Motions for new trials, to be heard by Judge Rogers, to-day, provided notice has been given by either party: 9—Bishop v. Busse. 35—Marsh v. Derrickson. 42—Higgins v. Bloomington Insurance Company. 120—Whipple v. Edwards. 177—Watson v. McDougall. 232—Smith v. Barry. 269—Donnell v. Lynch. 279—Cole v. Stromberg. 295—American v. Rimpert. 307—Brennan v. Sontag. 309—Silversmith v. United States Express Co. 376—Wilcox v. Erie R. R. Co. 383—Meyer v. Fox. 393—Belanger v. Kennedy. 431—Hull v. Yates.

[*Judge Booth.*]

391—Drew v. Greenstamne. Leave to plaintiff to Narr. in five days.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Farwell.*]

17—(Burnt Records); leave to dismiss suit without prejudice, and to withdraw complainant's petition. 1—(Burnt Records); McClure v. Dunham; demurrer to cross bill withdrawn, and 20 days to answer cross bill; leave to file affidavit of non-residence of certain parties. 7—(Burnt Records); McGovern v. Lewis et al.; final decree. 90—Mueller v. Peterson et al.; Demurrer sustained and bill dismissed at complainant's costs. 246—Page v. McCrae et al.; referred to Chase, Master. 146—Stamporski v. Malcolm et al.; service of defendants, S. Reis and A. C. Gittell, and default. 575—William v. Clara Lewis, divorce; hearing and decree.

NEW SUITS.

4,892—Jacob E. Snetterlin v. Valentine Wood, of Wayne, Ind., et al.; petition to determine the interests of partners in the firm of Snetterlin, Closson & Wood, manufacturers of an improved printing press, and interest in an estate. Scoville, Corwin & Bayley, attorneys. 4,893—Geo. Jones v. George and Anna Mallard; petition to restore record; Arnold Tripp, attorney. 4,894—Eliza C. Sprague et al. v. Samuel Rowe et al.; debt, $1,000; Knowlton & Humphreville, attorneys. 4,895—H. L. Marks v. J. Broday; petition to reinstate. 4,896—Kennedy v. Dr. Chapman; trespass; $5,000; Kenney & Peck, attorneys. 4,897—Bernard Nusbaume v. Henry Schneider; capias; action for trespass; $500; Thomas Shirley, attorney. 4,898—Merrell v. Tickley; appeal from Justice Boyden.

### THE COUNTY COURT.

ESTATES—[*Judge Wallace.*]

Katharina Feid; guardianship by selection to Franz Fied, and bond of $800 approved. Jacob Buhrer; citation on Maria Metz, to show cause why she should not produce will of deceased in Court. Constantine Dalqui; citation on administratrix to show cause why she should not restore files. Charles Eaton; attachment v. executrix for not answering citation. Carolina Malone, inventory and appraisement approved. John G. Gindele; claims allowed, viz., Hubbard & Carpenter, $386.08, and Patrick Cudmore, $37.49. Charles T. Smith; administration to Adelia M. Smith; bond of $18,000 approved. Philip Mallmann; estate declared settled, and administrator discharged. Theodore Halsdorf; time to Otto Harting, executor, to answer citation extended 30 days. Michael O'Brien; administration to Mary O'Brien, and bond of $4,000 approved. John S. Reed; files restored; appearance, award, and injunction; executors discharged. Michael Hogan; administrator's account approved; distribution of $879.84, balance, ordered. Harvey H. Chapman; regular adjudication.

INSANE.

May Hawthorne, lunatic; inventory restored; new bond approved; final account approved, and conservator discharged. Trials ordered for Oct. 22, of Bridget Doyle, Margaret Cook, Margaret Kilgraff, and John Trititsky. Trial of Edward Donan continued to Oct. 22.

### THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Tree.*]

179—Godsbell; plea not guilty. 302—Wray; continued. 372—Biglin; five years in the State Reform School. 379—Collins; plea not guilty. 380—Hawkins; same. 385—Johnson, *alias*, &c.; same. 387—Callahan & Williams; same. 392—Morris; same. 394—McKelvey; same. 398—Taylor; same. 337, 338, 339, and 340—Wm. Johnson; former plea withdrawn, and plea of guilty and under age entered. 301—John Peters; same. 321—Franklin; jury trial; verdict not guilty, and defendant discharged. 326—Gallagher, *alias*, etc.; *nolle prosequi* entered. 330—Hines; former plea withdrawn, and plea of guilty and under age entered; sentenced to six months in the House of Correction. 338—James Johnson; jury trial; verdict, not guilty, and defendant discharged. 337 and 340—Plea of guilty and under age. 338 and 340—Same; nolle prosequi entered. 337, 339, and 340—James Johnson; nolle prosequi entered. 331—Hassett; jury trial; verdict, guilty, and term fixed at 14 years in the Penitentiary. 335—Andrew Johnson; jury trial; verdict, guilty; value, $140, and term fixed at 3 years in the Penitentiary. 336—Martin Johnson; sentenced on plea to 1 year in the House of Correction.

NEW SUITS.

Appeals.—City v. Edward McPhillips; Same v. Catherine Foley; Same v. John Horton and Joseph Paruff; Same v. N. C. Thomsson; Same v. E. J. Stow; Same v. Jas. H. Brown; Same v. M. F. Hall; Same v. Jas. Leonard (2 cases).

CALENDAR.

On trial to-day: 344—George Morton. 346—Annie Mack. 348—Sidney Mott. 349—Barney McGuire. 355—Henry Paulson. 360—Charles Shestrum. 316—George Morton, Edward O'Halleran, John Fritz, and John Connors. 363—George Smith. 369—Charles Williams. 370—Charles Williams and William Thompson. 371—Charles Williams and James Williams. 193—John Jordan et al.

## THE CASE OF CAPTAIN HICKEY.

### What Some of Mr. Talcott's Witnesses Say About the Case—Mr. Washburn's Part in the Proceeding.

From inquiry among the police officers who are named as witnesses against Captain Hickey by Manuel Talcott, it appears that their names were placed on the list without any notification whatever; that they were made aware of it for the first time by the morning papers, and that they were ignorant of anything and everything connected with the case. Only one officer, Sergeant Lull, was told by Mr. Talcott that he would be a witness, but he knows nothing about the case. It is further discovered that the Superintendent did not write the charges. They were written out and presented to him by Mr. Talcott, and his signature demanded. The document was then taken from him. The regulations for the government of the force were violated by Mr. Washburn's neglect to furnish the Secretary of the Board with the charges and names of witnesses. The rules defining the duties of the Superintendent contain the following:

When charges are filed in his office against any of the members of the force, *he shall immediately transmit the same to the Board of Police*, with the names of witnesses to be subpœnaed, that the charges may be investigated by the Board of Police.

The more the case is investigated, the worse it looks for Mr. Talcott. State's Attorney Reed promises some damaging disclosures against that gentleman, and *vice versa*. An excellent display of dirty linen may be expected a week from Monday.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

### Further Exposures of Administration Frauds in Pennsylvania.

### Address from the Liberal Republican State Committee of New Hampshire.

### An Appeal from the National Liberal Republican Committee to the Electors of the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

The official vote of Pennsylvania shows that Buckalew received over 30,000 more votes than Packer in 1869, and Hartranft over 60,000 more than Geary, the same year. Hartranft's gain over Geary, in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh alone, exceeds 26,000. In Luzerne County, where the Mayor and Postmaster of Scranton, besides several Government officials, have been arrested for bribery and ballot-box stuffing, Hartranft's gain on Geary's vote is about 4,000.

Proofs of Pennsylvania's degradation at Simon Cameron's auction-block pour in from every county, and crop out in all official figures. A correspondent writes from South Creek, Pa.: "Bartown cast 210 votes for Governor. Hartranft's majority would have been about 83 on a fair vote; but, owing to bribery and intimidation, it was doubled. There were about 150 Liberal Republican votes cast; but these were more than neutralized by votes bought of Democrats at $5 a vote."

A letter from Hartleton, Pa., says: "As far as this (Union) County is concerned, there were not less than 100 Liberal Republicans who voted for Buckalew, yet Hartranft gains 14 votes on last year's majority. One Grant Republican in Mifflinburg led ten Democrats to the polls to vote for Hartranft. The Cameron Ring bought more than enough votes to make up their losses by Liberal defection. In Hadley, Hartleton, and Lewis Townships, there was no money used, and the result is very satisfactory. Last year, these three districts gave 68 Republican majority; this year, it is but 6. Buckalew would have had 30,000 majority had there been no frauds or buying of Democratic votes."

The *World's* Philadelphia letter says: "Cameron's demand now is, that he be received into either Boutwell's or Delano's place in Grant's Cabinet. Cameron's son-in-law, Wayne McVeigh, is to be appointed Attorney of the State by Hartranft; and, in case Cameron is made Secretary of the Treasury or the Interior, McVeigh is to succeed him in the Senate. The Cameron-Grant papers are publishing a black list of Republicans in Pennsylvania who are to be forever excluded from the party. Among the names are the following: A. G. Curtin, A. K. McClure, E. Joy Morris, Eli Stifer, T. M. Marshall, J. K. Moorehead, Galusha A. Grow, Titian J. Coffey, E. Bellingfelt, and John Hickman. Forney pleads that his revolt was a very little one; but he is kicked out with extra venom."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

The Liberal Republican State Committee of New Hampshire are in the field with a long and able address. It says the great Liberal movement had its inception in the populous Central States of Missouri, Ohio, and Illinois; and it looks to these for an increased vote for Greeley, for the Liberal party is to be the future controlling party. In regard to New Hampshire the address says: "The canvass called for has been returned from a little over one-half of the States. Without counting doubtful Liberals, there are enough Republicans pronounced for Greeley and Brown, in places returned, to give us the State, counting the Democratic vote, which the canvass shows to be practically solid. The towns and wards not heard from,—embracing Manchester, Concord, Dover, and other known Liberal strongholds,—will do better than ... doubt as to the result in New Hampshire, if we keep the issues of the campaign squarely before the people, and poll our full strength. While the result of the October elections is not all that was hoped for, it practically divides the great Central States, and is as gratifying as we could with reason expect, and, if properly improved, secures us the Presidential contest. It is our privilege to present, in the person of a son of this State, the candidate of the Reform movement. It is our duty to use our every honorable exertion to give him the Electoral vote of New Hampshire. That we are able to do this, the canvass fully demonstrates."

AN APPEAL FROM THE NATIONAL LIBERAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

HEADQUARTERS NAT'L COM. LIBERAL REPUBLICANS, } GLENHAM HOTEL, NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1872. }

*To the Electors of the United States:*

It becomes a duty to appeal to you in view of the appalling frauds perpetrated on the ballot-box in the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, on the 8th of October, instant. Let the facts be submitted that judgment may be pronounced.

It is not even denied that the partisans of General Grant have been furnished with vast amounts of money for electioneering purposes. The taxation of official stipendaries, the contributions of national banks and of wealthy monopolies dependent on the Administration for favor, and the aid of heavy Government contractors, have furnished this wealth which has been used to corrupt the people, or by fraud to defeat their will.

A large number of voters were brought from Kentucky and Illinois into Indiana, and their ballots illegally cast therein in favor of the Radical ticket. In Ohio the work of colonization was carried on from Kentucky, but perhaps not so extensively as in the adjoining States. In Pennsylvania so stupendous were the frauds that the election was a farce. Colored men were brought from Maryland, Washington, and even North Carolina, by the thousand to vote in this State. The railroads were crowded with laborers from other States, whose only duty was to cast a ballot for the Radical ticket. Repeaters by thousands from New York City thronged the streets of Philadelphia on the 8th of October, and did the work assigned them at the polls. These men were pointed out by detectives to the authorities of Pennsylvania, and their arrest requested but refused. Notorious New York politicians were openly cheered in Philadelphia by squads of these New York ruffians, on their way from poll to poll to do their criminal work. All this and much more is susceptible of proof. The unparalleled registration in Philadelphia carries its own evidence of intended wrong.

Prominent men in the dominant party openly boasted of these contemplated frauds in advance, and defied prevention. Emboldened by success, the crime that once was worked in secrecy is now openly perpetrated, and publicly heralded as a stroke of genius by its perpetrators.

Fellow-countrymen, you are insultingly asked by those who have so successfully worked this iniquity, "What are you going to do about it?" The answer remains with you. Be not deluded with the response, that both parties are alike guilty. This is the weak evasion of the enemy. Let villainy such as indicated be crushed, whoever may suffer. Let no one for a moment believe that the Liberal Republicans participated in these acts of violence against an honest election. Every suggestion of such nature was condemned, and, so far as known, such acts were in no case attempted. The Liberal Republican party was organized to resist this very abuse, not to encourage it.

Fellow-countrymen, the purity of the ballot-box must be defended, or dangers the most momentous threaten the Republic. The ballot is the very corner-stone of our National existence. When that fails, ruin envelops all. Unbonded wealth has been the bane of nations before our time. Has this disease by which other States have fallen attacked us at last in the most vital part, the sanctity of the ballot? Our people will bow submissively to an honest election; but who shall declare that an Executive chosen by dishonest means, which annuls the popular will, may command popular obedience? Corruption grows with its own success, and, as may be expected, let these base deeds of the dominant party be repeated in November, and who shall say that the hour may not be fast approaching when some energetic spirit shall thunder in the willing ear of an outraged nation that physical resistance to such infamy is obedience to God?

Fellow-countrymen, the remedy is in your own hands. Rebuke those who in open day so shamelessly bring this disgrace upon us. Our national security demands your action. The vote is yet in your hands, and the insult to these three great Commonwealths may be avenged. In spite of the frauds perpetrated, we have carried Indiana, reduced the vote greatly in Ohio, and lost Pennsylvania only by startling corruption. The future is full of promise. Georgia proclaims in her great majority that the suffering Southern States, in their desire for equal rights before the law, will give 125 electoral votes to Horace Greeley. An honest, Christian sympathy in the North will add to this more than enough votes to make his election sure. There is every cause for encouragement, and every reason to hope for success.

Let there be no laggard now. He is a traitor who falters as the combat opens. Forward, along the entire line, and by an overwhelming victory in November, not only declare for National Reconciliation and Reform, but at the same time let the lesson be effectual and lasting, that money cannot purchase the office of President, nor can political infamy go unrebuked.

ETHAN ALLEN,

Chairman National Committee Liberal Republicans.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

MASON CITY, ILL., Oct. 17.—A large and attentive audience greeted A. E. Stevenson and the Hon. C. H. Moore, at Mason City, last night. Mr. Stevenson is a Democrat of the strictest sect, and he clearly explained to his Democratic brethren that there were really but two candidates for the Presidency,—Grant and Greeley; and that, as between these two, no honest, intelligent Democrat, who desired to aid in reforming the Civil Service, and in lifting the people of the South from the slough of oppression, corruption, and bribery, ought to hesitate one moment in supporting Mr. Greeley. Mr. Moore clearly explained that he was a Revenue Reformer, and showed how the Great West was interested in the prosperity of the South, socially and commercially. Mr. Moore made a favorable impression here, and I doubt not that Macon County will do her part towards electing him to Congress.

MONROE, Wis., Oct. 16.—A very large and enthusiastic Liberal Republican meeting was held here Oct. 14,—the largest, by all odds, of any kind ever held in this village. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Moses M. Strong. This large meeting has convinced the Grantites that the Greeley cause is not going backwards in this locality. Our new paper, the *Liberal Press*, has made three issues, and is doing splendid work for the cause of Reform.

MOMENCE, Ill., Oct. 17.—There was a Greeley rally last night, in the Town of East Yellow Head, Kankakee County. The audience were Germans. Colonel A. Voss, of Chicago, was the orator. His speech was well received, and will undoubtedly do much good.

PORTAGE, Wis., Oct. 17.—A careful survey of the field, through the northern and central portions of Wisconsin, since the October elections, shows that there is nothing discouraging for the cause of Liberalism in this State. Every Liberal Republican and Democrat that I have talked with feels confident of carrying this State for Greeley.

LISBON, Ill., Oct. 15.—On the evening of the 14th, Lisbon was entertained with addresses by the Hon. G. B. A. Parks, Liberal candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, and P. A. Armstrong, of Morris. Their coming was honored by the unfurling of a large flag, which waved a welcome above the residence of Dr. N. G. Smith. Judge Parks, who made a fine speech, says that Liberalism is a success, even if it does not elect its President now.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Willie, youngest son of Jeff. Davis, died at Memphis, Wednesday.

—The Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston, has just made a real estate purchase of $51,000.

—Robert Bonner, of the *Ledger*, will erect a monument to Fanny Fern, in Mount Auburn.

—Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, will put up a $100,000 flouring mill in Minneapolis.

—George F. Prescott, of the Leavenworth *Commercial*, is a Liberal candidate for the Kansas Legislature.

—Tzschuck beat Estabrook for the Nebraska Legislature, and it is doubtful now if such a constituency is worth schucks.

—Professor Stowe, husband of Harriet Beecher, was stricken with paralysis last Sunday, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Allen, at Amherst, Mass.

—Henry Haacke, a lawyer, has purchased P. V. C. Thilly's interest in the Cincinnati *Volksfreund* for $47,000.

—Thomas H. Nelson, United States Minister to Mexico, left New York, Thursday, for Terre Haute, Ind., with the remains of his wife, for burial.

—The Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, of Albany, N. Y., President of the last General Synod, has accepted a call from the Second Reformed Church of Poughkeepsie.

—The disappearance of Congressman Creeley, of Philadelphia, has created some uneasiness in Washington, where he owes several bills contracted last winter, and the parties are anxious to learn his whereabouts.

—Governor Straw and ex-Governor Smyth have each, for several years past, been engaged in the erection of elegant mansions in the northerly part of Manchester, N. H., where they purpose to retire and spend the autumn of their days.

—The Rev. Dr. Wallace, President of the College at Monmouth, Ill., has declined the call of the Second United Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny, Pa.

—Presidential appointments: Ex-Governor Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, to be Consul at Liverpool, *vice* Thomas H. Dudley, resigned; Henry G. Struve, of Washington Territory, Secretary of that Treasury; William Pound, United States Attorney at Dakota; Andrew S. Corry, Postmaster at Petersburg, Ill.

—The fees of Mayor Blackmore, of Pittsburgh, are now at the rate of $18,000 per annum, and will be at the rate of $25,000 when, a few months hence, the South Side comes into the municipality. It is therefore proposed to salary the next Mayor on $5,000.

—Prince Frederick Henry Albert, brother of the Emperor of Germany, who died at Berlin, the 16th, was born Oct. 4, 1809, his mother being the celebrated Louise. He was married to a Princess of Holland in 1830, divorced in 1849, and morganatically married afterward. His education was military, and in the late French war he commanded a cavalry force at Metz, Paris, Orleans, and in the Marches.

—Earl Russell's country seat, Pembroke Lodge, was recently broken into by burglars and ransacked, about £4,000 of property being obtained by the thieves in a few minutes. Both the Earl and Countess were at home, and, at the time the robbery was committed, were playing whist with some friends.

—Among the heavy tax-payers at Providence, R. I., are Alex. Duncan, wife and children, $1,679,900; Robert H. Ives, $1,203,000; Earl P. Mason, $570,000; Joseph J. Cooke, $617,000; Amos C. Barstow, $510,000; Tully D. Bowen, heirs, $755,000; Truman Beckwith and wife, $592,000; John Carter Brown, $359,000; Julia Bullock, $370,000; Cyrus B. Manchester, $570,000; Amos D. Smith, $450,000.

—A lady named Steele, on her way home to Massachusetts from Illinois, lost her money in Chicago. She arrived here yesterday morning, walked into a bank, and briskly remarked: "Telegraph to the First National Bank of Boston, and ask if Clara Steele can draw on them through this bank for $50." She sat down for an hour, and the reply came back, "Yes." She drew the money, thanked the cashier, paid her hotel bill, walked to the depot, and was off again, having managed her business as well as the oldest banker could have done.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—It would seem a little odd, perhaps, if the Geneva Arbitration should make an American reputation for one of our citizens. Adams, and Cushing, and Evarts, and eke Bancroft Davis were well enough appreciated before at home, and some of them abroad as well. But letters from Europe say that the remaining American representative in that Conference won more distinction and impressed himself more powerfully upon his associates and rivals, in its hearings, than all of the rest. And yet, off-hand, not one American in a thousand could give his name to-day. It is Mr. Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, Ohio, a son of the late Chief Justice of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale in 1837, with Mr. Evarts, a relative of Senator and the Rev. Dr. Buckingham, and a devotee of his profession of the law, in which he has won the first place in Northern Ohio.

—The disciples of the law in New Hampshire are cudgeling their brains over a case that is shortly to be tried in one of the Courts of that State. A short time since the dead body of a man named Samuel Jones was found in the woods of Wentworth. The deceased, it appears, had one son, who is also dead. A considerable property remains to be enjoyed by the heir or heirs. Now, it so happens that the death of the son occurred in December last; whether the father died before or after that date cannot be determined by the evidence so far produced. If the father died first, then the estate would descend to the son, and from him to a half-brother named Campbell. Whereas, if the son died first, the estate would go to the brothers and sisters of the father.

—John Truman, M. D., of Cincinnati, has founded a new school of medicine, which he calls "Chemicocerebropathy," which means feeding the brain. Instead of purging, blistering, tonicking, and otherwise bedevilling his unfortunate patients, Dr. Truman simply feeds their brains, and they come out better than ever.

—There are fifteen thousand square miles of coal fields in which Pittsburgh is interested, and $15,000,000 of Pittsburgh capital is invested therein. Probably $25,000,000 more is invested in transportation, and the total of all interests dependent upon these coal fields cannot fall short of the enormous sum of $100,000,000.

—There are at this time four chemical laboratories in Japan where the science is taught, three of them being presided over by Germans, and the fourth by an American. The chief one is at Osaka, where there are nearly 100 students. The rest are at Kaga, Shidzuka, and Fukuwi. A fifth will soon be opened at Jeddo. The students are said to be fairly intelligent, but their minds are at present encumbered with astrology and other kinds of spurious philosophy.

—A strange story is told by the Albany *Knickerbocker*. A New York merchant was engaged to the daughter of a well known citizen of Albany, and the marriage was to have taken place last Tuesday. The parents of the lady were illy satisfied with her choice, but she persisted in it. Early on that morning preparations were put on foot for the consummation of the marriage contract. Just as the New York gentleman was about to start for the residence of his bride that was to be, his senses were paralyzed, his brain turned topsy-turvy, and the man who a few moments before was one of the happiest mortals on earth, was a lunatic. He exhibited evidences of raving madness. This of course was an end to all further preparations or ceremonies. The would-be bride laid aside her lace robes and orange blossoms, and the insane groom in his suit of black, was conveyed to a prison cell for safe keeping.


AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
Randolph-st., bet. Clark and LaSalle.
R. M. HOOLEY............Sole Proprietor and Manager.

Grand Opening!

MONDAY, Oct. 21, and during the week, also Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
The season will be inaugurated with the Grand Spectacular Ballet Pantomime of the

3 Hunchbacks,

BY THE GREAT

ABBOTT PANTOMIME COMPANY,

From the Grand Opera House, New York, and the wonderful

KIRALFY TROUPE

Of HUNGARIAN SENSATIONAL DANCERS, including Monsieurs IMRE and BOLOSSY KIRALFY, M'lles HANIOLA, EMILIE, KATIE, and RIE KIRALFY, From the Olympic Theatre, New York, where they performed 700 times in "Humpty Dumpty;" together with the celebrated

GRATZ FAMILY

Of Tyrolean and Eccentric Singers, in their Original "CAT DUET," the great Sensation of New York and Boston.

THE JEE BROTHERS! THE JEE BROTHERS!

The Wonders of the age, in their entirely Original Entertainment.
Also, a CORPS DE BALLET of 20 Artists.
The whole forming a Grand Quadruple Combination of over 40 American and European performers in the grand Pantomime of the THREE HUNCHBACKS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1; Balcony, 75 cents; reserved seats in Balcony, $1; Gallery, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
The sale of seats will commence Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av., and at West Side Library of Emerson & Stott, 239 West Madison-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.
WOOD & SINN.....................Lessees and Managers.

FAMILY MATINEE
TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
A GRAND DOUBLE BILL
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

The most brilliant aggregation of attractions ever presented on any stage.
Continued success of the great

Mathews Troupe.

Who, with ARTHUR GREGORY
will present a number of novel and attractive acrobatic and gymnastic feats. First appearance here of the talented Irish comedian and vocalist, WM. CARLETON, who with the dashing comedienne and vocalist, MISS JENNIE GILMER, will render their famous character duets, musical sketches, &c.
C. A. Gardner, Miss Helene Smith, Miss Patti Rosa, Miss Minnie Rainforth, Mlle. Cerito, Miss Rosa Lee, Charley Benedict, W. C. Barton, Harry Gulen, Harry G. Richmond, E. K. Collier, Frank H. Nelson, Miss Bettie Remmelsberg, Miss Sophia Remmelsberg, Miss Clara Leontine, and Costa's Gem Ballet Troupe, in TWO NEW GRAND BALLETS. The performances will conclude with the laughable extravaganza, entitled

The Happy Man.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
REMOVED TO
938 INDIANA-AV., corner Twentieth-st.
One of the most magnificent places in the city.
PIANO, VOICE, ORGAN, and HARMONY TAUGHT.
Sale of Shares at $100 Each,
Securing 10 terms of instruction, will be closed shortly.
ROBERT GOLDBECK, Director.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
MRS. JAS. A. OATES
AND HER COMIC OPERA COMPANY.
This Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock, LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF
FORTUNIO,
and his gifted servants. New scenes, music, songs, and dances. Admission to Matinee, 25 and 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
LEAP YEAR.
DIMPLE....................J. H. McVICKER.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
Married Life.
HENRY DOVE....................J. H. McVICKER.
NEXT WEEK, SARATOGA.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble
MINSTRELS
AND
BURLESQUE COMPANY.
First week of the distinguished Comedians and Song and Dance Artists, George and Chas. Reynolds, R. T. Tyrrell. Dodging for a Wife; or, a Trip to the Moon, every evening and Saturday matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Last two performances of the brilliant and accomplished
MISS ADA GRAY.
This afternoon, positively last time of WHOSE WIFE. Evening, at 8 p. m., JEZEBEL, with Miss Gray in one of her strongest parts, and the debut of the California favorite, MISS ALEXANDER, in her Musical and Terpsichorean Comedietta, MAGIC TOYS.
Monday, Oct. 21, MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU.

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.
THE AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New York, has exclusive control of the Western routes of the following "Star" Lecturers and Readers: Rev. E. H. Chapin, General Kilpatrick, P. B. Du Chaillu, James Anthony Froude, Edmund Yates, James T. Field, Colonel John Hay, Rev. Edward Eggleston, Kate Field, Lilian Edgerton, Eliz. Cady Stanton, Laura Keene, Professor A. McCoy, Professor J. E. Murdoch, Daniel Daugherty, Theodore Tilton, Donn Piatt, "Eli Perkins," "Fat Contributor," Carl Schurz, Dr. J. G. Holland, "Brick" Pomeroy, J. G. Saxe, Kate Stanton, Rev. T. K. Beecher, Rev. Colin Burnett, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., B. F. Taylor, Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, Professor Winchell, Professor M. C. Tyler, Professor Youmans, Hon. I. Donnelly, Colonel R. King, E. E. Hoyt, George E. Plumbe, O'Donovan Rossa, Wendell Phillips, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and one hundred others. Full lists, circulars, etc., will be sent on application to AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New York City. N. B.—We have no representative in the West at present.

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DR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, 71, 73, and 75 East Sixty-first-st., New York, will commence its Sixteenth Year Sept. 26, 1872. For full information send for catalogue.
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HAS NO SUPERIOR:
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OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
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NATIONAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
established by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, will begin Sept. 16, 1872. A thorough musical education in all branches of the art can now be obtained from a corps of foreign and resident artists of high grade. Applications for admission now received. Classes formed early in September. Circulars with full particulars mailed free. Address
THOMAS RYAN,
Director of National College of Music, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.


RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Summer Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | *7:30 a. m. | *4:15 p. m. |
| Dubuque and Sioux City Exp. | *9:15 a. m. | *2:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a. m. | *3:15 p. m. |
| Rock Island Express | *10:15 a. m. | *4:15 p. m. |
| Galesburg Passenger | *3:15 p. m. | *8:10 p. m. |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | *4:30 p. m. | *9:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | *5:30 p. m. | *8:30 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1:00 p. m. | 9:55 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | *9:15 p. m. | †7:00 a. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡6:45 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accom'n | *11:00 a. m. | *1:45 p. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accom'n | *1:45 p. m. | *6:15 p. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accom'n | *6:15 p. m. | *7:15 p. m. |
| Riverside and Hinsdale | *6:35 a. m. | *9:05 a. m. |

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line | *9:15 a. m. | *8:00 p. m. |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | *9:15 a. m. | *8:00 p. m. |
| Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division) | *4:30 p. m. | *8:00 p. m. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation | *4:30 p. m. | *9:10 a. m. |
| St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division | †9:00 p. m. | †7:35 p. m. |
| Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo. | ‡9:00 p. m. | §7:30 a. m. |
| Jefferson City Express | ‡9:00 p. m. | §7:15 a. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex. | *9:30 p. m. | *9:00 p. m. |

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.
†Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | *7:30 a. m. | *9:00 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Line | †8:15 p. m. | *7:35 p. m. |
| Cairo Mail | *7:30 a. m. | *9:00 p. m. |
| Cairo Express | †8:15 p. m. | *7:35 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | *7:30 a. m. | *9:00 p. m. |
| Springfield Express | †8:15 p. m. | *7:35 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | *9:15 a. m. | *2:00 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | †9:15 p. m. | *7:00 a. m. |
| **Gilman Passenger | *5:15 p. m. | *9:00 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *6:10 a. m. | *7:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *9:00 a. m. | *9:00 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *12:10 p. m. | *10:30 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *3:00 p. m. | *1:45 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *5:15 p. m. | *5:20 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *6:10 p. m. | *7:45 p. m. |

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.
**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 103 Market-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st., and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Chicago | † 8:40 a. m. | §8:25 p. m. |
| Arrive at Indianapolis | † 6:00 p. m. | §3:25 a. m. |
| Arrive at Cincinnati | †10:25 p. m. | §8:25 a. m. |

†Mail and Express, except Sunday.
§Lightning Express, except Saturday.
Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:30 a. m., and 8:35 p. m.
Running time only 12 hours.
The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line | †10:30 a. m. | †3:45 p. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | ‡10:30 p. m. | ‡6:30 a. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | †9:15 a. m. | †2:00 p. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | †9:15 p. m. | †7:00 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Mail | †8:00 a. m. | †10:10 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Express | †9:45 a. m. | †4:00 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger | †5:00 p. m. | †7:40 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | 11:00 p. m. | 6:00 a. m. |
| Green Bay Express | †10:00 a. m. | †7:15 p. m. |
| Green Bay Express | †9:00 p. m. | †6:30 a. m. |

†Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday excepted. §Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha and Leavenworth Ex. | *10:00 a. m. | *4:00 p. m. |
| Peru Accommodation | *5:00 p. m. | *9:30 a. m. |
| Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡7:00 a. m. |
| Leavenworth Express | *10:30 p. m. | *7:00 a. m. |

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | *7:40 a. m. | *9:20 p. m. |
| Special New York Express | *9:30 a. m. | *7:00 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | 5:15 p. m. | 7:00 a. m. |
| Night Express | †9:00 p. m. | ‡6:30 a. m. |
| South Chicago Accommodat'n | *3:30 p. m. | *5:05 p. m. |
| Elkhart Accommodation | *4:10 p. m. | *10:10 a. m. |

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Evansville & Terre Haute Ex. | 7:30 a. m. | 8:20 p. m. |
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne | 5:30 p. m. | 9:45 a. m. |
| Danville Accommodation | 5:30 p. m. | 9:30 p. m. |

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | †8:00 a. m. | ‡7:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Express | †5:15 p. m. | ‡6:30 a. m. |
| Fast Line | *9:00 p. m. | †6:30 p. m. |
| Mail | †5:00 a. m. | †6:30 p. m. |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | †3:45 p. m. | †8:40 a. m. |

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ¶ Daily.
*Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | *5:00 a. m. | *9:45 p. m. |
| Day Express | *9:00 a. m. | *7:30 p. m. |
| Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily) | *3:30 p. m. | *10:30 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | 5:15 p. m. | 7:30 a. m. |
| Night Express | †9:00 p. m. | †6:30 a. m. |

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | *5:00 a. m. | *9:45 p. m. |
| Night Express | ‡8:30 p. m. | †6:30 a. m. |

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Night Express | ‡8:30 p. m. | ‡6:00 a. m. |

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grand Trunk Day Express | *9:00 a. m. | *7:30 p. m. |
| Grand Trunk Night Express | †9:00 p. m. | †6:30 a. m. |

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ¶Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

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THIRD PAGE—Local: The Quakers of Chicago; Swedenborgian Convention; The Law Courts—The Presidential Contest: Frauds in Pennsylvania—Appeals from the National and New Hampshire Liberal Republican Committees—Miscellaneous Paragraphs—Railroad Time Table.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Money and Trade; The South Carolina Election—James Anthony Froude—The German Catholic Conflict—Current News Items—Political.

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## AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn—"Married Life." Matinee at 2 p. m.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted, street near Madison—"Whose Wife?" Matinee at 2 p. m.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn—Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. Matinee at 2 p. m.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue and Congress street—Mrs. James A. Oates' Burlesque Troupe. Matinee at 2 p. m.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines, between Madison and Washington streets. Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2 p. m.

NIXON'S—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2 p. m.

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# The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, October 19, 1872.

There was one murder and one suicide in Tennessee, and one murder and one stage robbery in Montana, on Thursday.

Ex-Governor Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has been appointed Consul to Liverpool by the President.

At the Louisville Trotting Course, two Mambrino yearlings contested, making, it is said, better time by 9¾ seconds than is on record. The time given is 3:13¾.

The Hon. J. A. HENDRICKS, Liberal Governor-elect of Indiana, is announced to deliver five political addresses in this State, commencing at Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The Irish Catholic Benevolent Societies, which are holding a Convention in Philadelphia, refused to strike out the word "Irish" from their title. The majority prefer to be exclusive than be general in their charity.

An epidemic has been raging among the horses in Ontario, Canada, for some time; it has become so great that all farm work requiring horses has been discontinued, and the horse railways of Montreal have been embarrassed to find horses fit for work. The disease is not fatal.

The Superintendent of Police gives public notice that on and after to-morrow, Sunday, Oct. 20, the police will enforce the law against all persons who shall keep open their saloons, bars, billiard halls, or other places where liquors are sold, on Sunday—day or night. The provision of the city ordinance on this subject, as well as the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, are set forth in the Superintendent's notice.

It seems that the fraud concerning the bids for material to the Chicago Marine Hospital building has been known at Washington for some time, and that, despite the efforts made here to prevent it, the Treasury peremptorily dismissed those concerned in it. It seems, also, that Mr. Rankin was sent to Chicago to superintend the erection of the Government buildings because of the inability of the Government to trust any of the local rings or managers here. The Marine Hospital fraud is to be prosecuted before the next Grand Jury in Chicago, and the guilty parties are to be indicted.

Money has been tighter in Chicago, during the last three weeks, than for any similar period in half-a-dozen years. Bank deposits had been largely reduced, and good commercial paper sells in the street at 1¼ to 2 per cent per month. But capital is freely offered on mortgages of first-class real estate, at 9 to 10 per cent per annum. There has been, also, a perceptible improvement in the tone of the commercial money market during the last few days; deposits are increasing, and the increasing receipts and shipments of hogs and cattle are making an increase of funds here.

The Grant Treasurer of Olmstead County, Minnesota, has been loaning the county cash to his friends for speculative uses. Thereat the unreasonable Grantites of that region are wroth. They say that he must give up his office. Yet these men have probably been beating the festive drum and firing the loud-mouthed cannon, to celebrate the successful ballot-box stuffing that made Hartranft Governor of Pennsylvania. It would take the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer, duly bribed with Cameron's cash, to tell wherein the Olmstead County Treasurer is more guilty than the present Auditor, and future Governor, of Pennsylvania.

Several charges have been made against the management of the National Bank of Marshalltown, Iowa. Chief among them is that of usury. It is reported from Washington that the latter charge has been proved, and that the bank will be forced, on account of it, to go into liquidation. We know nothing about the right or wrong of this particular case, but mention it, because such a punishment for usury will establish a very important precedent. The violation of usury laws is of constant occurrence. This is a patent fact. Money, like water, finds its own level. It seems unjust, therefore, to force one bank into liquidation, for this reason alone, and give tacit consent to the violation of the law by others.

In the National Board of Trade, the first question discussed yesterday was the recommendation of a treaty for reciprocal trade with Canada, with a condition that the Government of the Dominion shall enlarge the Welland and other canals. The debate took a wide range, in which reciprocity on the basis of free trade, reciprocity on the basis of a reduced tariff, and reciprocity without the enlargement of the canals, were all considered. The New Yorkers do not like the project of making the St. Lawrence navigable, as it will divert trade from that State. The original recommendation was adopted. After a long debate, the ship-building question was postponed till next year.

Henry H. Armstrong, a well-known and wealthy citizen of Madison, Ind., was killed at his own house on Thursday night. He and his wife have not been living amicably together, and he had been absent in New Albany. At 11 o'clock he was either murdered or shot himself outside his back door. His wife states that he entered the house without disturbing any person, took off his boots and placed them in the parlor, then ascended to her room, where he beat and abused her, finally dragging her down stairs; that she then screamed, when he released her, she returning up stairs. A few minutes later she heard the pistol shot, and a neighbor found Armstrong dead outside the back door; he had not put on his boots, and his hands and person indicated that he had had a severe struggle. The Coroner is trying to uncover the mystery.

The Chicago produce markets were a little more active yesterday, and generally higher. Mess pork was steady and quiet at $14.50 cash, and $12.50 seller December, or seller January. Lard was dull at 8¼@8½c for winter, and 7¾@8c for new. Meats were quiet and unchanged at 6@6¼c for shoulders, and 10@10¼c for short ribs. Highwines were quiet and steady at 88c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet, but strong, at 1c advance, closing easier at 17c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady Wheat was more active, and ½c higher, but closed easier at $1.11 cash, and $1.10½ seller November. Corn was more active, and averaged a shade higher, closing tame at 30½c cash, and 31½c seller November. Oats were active and ½c higher, closing at 21½c cash, and 22½c seller November. Rye was more active, and ½c higher, at 51c for fresh receipts of No. 2. Barley was active, and firmer, closing at 64c for No. 2, and 48c for No. 3. The hog trade was more active, but prices were without improvement, ruling steady at yesterday's decline, or at $4.30@4.60. Cattle were in good demand at unchanged prices. Sheep met with a fair local and shipping demand at $3.50@5.00.

It is a significant fact that the people who never see an Indian, except when some very successful scalper is taken to Washington as a reward for his prowess, believe in the peace policy, and the people who are liable to send their hair to Washington dangling from the successful scalper's belt, don't believe in it. Here is the Prescott (Arizona) *Miner*, which celebrates its tenth anniversary by saying that it has recorded, in every week of its decade, at least one murder of a white man by Indians. It is safe to say that at least two-thirds of the victims have been killed with United States ammunition shot from United States guns by the red-handed robbers to whom mistaken mercy had given these means of murder. A white man who stabs another in cold blood is (sometimes) hanged; a woman who coolly shoots a man for loving his own wife is let out of jail by a sobbing dozen of idiots; and a red man who roasts his victim alive is not even put in jail, but receives horses, and knives, and guns, from the country whose citizen he has tortured to death. Can a reason be given for these scandalous distinctions?

## MONEY AND TRADE—WHAT MUST BE DONE.

The present course of business and the money market has quite eclipsed the "political situation" as an object of interest, so far, at least, as this city is concerned. Very few persons, except candidates for office and their immediate friends in either party, can get up any spunk for torch-light processions or public meetings on a tight money market. With corn at 30 cents and oats at 20 or therabouts, farmers poor, country merchants behindhand, city merchants applying for discounts which they cannot get at the customary rates or to the desired amount, it is no wonder that politics comes to be looked upon by business men as a nuisance.

There is good reason to believe that the present cramp in financial circles is only temporary, and that the worst of it has been seen (there was an evident improvement yesterday); for, notwithstanding the stringency in commercial paper, there has been little diminution in the amount of money offered for mortgage loans, or in the amount seeking investment in real estate. Indeed, there has hardly been a season when the activity in suburban property was greater than it has been this fall. Business property is relatively dull, because it is believed that the rebuilding operations of the present year will suffice for a while; but acre property, both west and south, has constantly been in active demand at advancing prices. These facts show that the capital of the country seeking investment is unimpaired, and that the stringency in commercial circles is due to temporary causes, the principal one of which is to be found in the condition of the grain market. Agriculture represents five-sixths of the industry of the Western States, and (counting cotton and tobacco) probably three-fourths of that of the entire country. We in the West have to deal with the cereal and meat crops, and only incidentally with the productions of the Southern States; and we have to observe first that the prices of grain are, on the average, 33 per cent lower than they were last year—in consequence of the fact that the quantity raised has been much greater than the previous year. The great increase of shipments (equal to 39 per cent upon the year 1871) has had the effect, also, to put up the rate of freights both by land and water, so that the farmer sees his candle burning at both ends. He gets less per bushel for his grain, and he pays more per bushel for sending it to market. With five-sixths of the industry of the Northwest in this situation, the other sixth cannot be really prosperous.

Nevertheless the shipments of the three leading cereals are enormous in amount, averaging 350,000 bushels per day,—fully 30 per cent higher than the average of former years,—so that the amount of money or property coming from the Eastern and foreign markets ought to be about as great as before, minus the excess paid for freight this year over last. The English demand for our breadstuffs is likely to be larger than usual, since the crop of the British isles is damaged by excessive moisture. This is a material help to us, and is likely to go a long way toward tiding us over the present pinch. The cattle and hog crop is now coming forward in unexampled abundance, and prices are pretty well maintained as yet. The outlook in this quarter is hopeful, and, unless the market is overstocked, the returns from this branch of trade will soon be perceptible in increased ease in money.

Two facts stand out prominently in the present condition of Western trade and industry. We must have new outlets (that is, channels of transportation) for our products, or we must materially reduce our crops of cereals. To reduce our grain crops will be to change, or remodel our largest branch of industry; and all such changes are necessarily slow and costly. To enlarge the Canadian canals, and open a new route down the St. Lawrence, would practicably double our facilities for transportation; and this the Canadians are perfectly willing to do for us if we will renew the Reciprocity Treaty which was discontinued by our act in the year 1864. It does seem impossible that any human being in this country can longer oppose the renewal of that treaty, which never harmed a soul during the whole period of its operation. At all events, we hope the Northwest will make itself heard in thunder tones at Washington this winter on this subject. Meanwhile, let us hope that the National Board of Trade now in session will take the initiative in demanding this measure of relief, so inexpensive and so easily granted.

## THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The late election in South Carolina furnishes a more striking proof of the great revolution which the country has passed through during the last seven years than any other thing that has yet occurred. In no State, previous to the war, were political privileges so carefully guarded. The right to hold office, to represent a district in the Legislature, and even to vote, were limited by restrictions and qualifications which were required no where else. The majority of the people were blacks. In 1860 the negro population was 412,320, and the white 291,300; during the ten years that followed, the colored people had increased to 415,814, and the whites decreased to 289,667. The slaves in 1860 numbered 402,406, being more than four-sevenths of the whole population. The white population of South Carolina was wealthy and educated; its Government was singularly free from corruption, and its affairs were conducted with ability. Official integrity was so thoroughly cultivated, that officers dared not brave public opinion by any act of questionable propriety. Of course this is all apart from the monstrous crime of slavery,—for which we of the North were not wholly guiltless. After the war the colored people were invested with equal political rights, and many of the former white rulers were rendered ineligible for office. The condition of the slaves in South Carolina had been more abject and degrading than in any other State. They were denied education of any kind; they were denied any intercourse with whites, or blacks from other States; the negroes of one plantation were strangers to those on the next,—the policy being to keep them as isolated and as uninformed as possible.

The election on Wednesday last exhibits the revolution which has been accomplished. There were two tickets nominated by the Republicans, and voted for, made up as follows:

| *Officer.* | *Regular.* | *Irregular.* |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | F. J. Moses, Jr.* | R. Tomlinson.* |
| Lt. Governor | R. H. Cleaves.† | J. W. Hayne.† |
| Secretary State | H. E. Hayne.† | M. B. Allen.† |
| Treasurer | F. L. Cardozo.† | E. F. Gary.* |
| Comptroller | S. L. Hoge.* | J. S. Freeman.* |
| Supt. Educat'n | J. K. Jillson.* | B. L. Roberts.† |
| Att'y General | S. W. Milton.* | J. T. Green.* |
| Adjt. General | H. W. Purvis.† | P. E. Ezekiel.† |
| Cong.-at-Large | R. H. Crain.† | Joseph Quash.† |

*White. †Colored.

Three of the four district candidates for Congress, J. H. Rainey, A. J. Ransier, and Robert B. Elliott, were colored, and were elected without opposition; in the other district, two candidates were run, both whites. Of the 13 persons elected 8 are colored men, including four Congressmen. Three-fourths of the members of the two houses of the Legislature are colored men. An United States Senator is to be chosen by this Legislature, and Robert B. Elliott (colored), at present a member of the House of Representatives, will probably be chosen. The Convention which nominated the Moses, or successful, ticket was composed principally of colored men, as was also the Convention which nominated the Tomlinson ticket. The latter was supposed to be a shade better than the former.

South Carolina, therefore, is at this time in that condition predicted by Senator Morton, a few years ago, as the inevitable result of negro suffrage, completely Africanized. In that celebrated speech of his the Indiana Senator proclaimed that no white man could be blamed who would refuse to live in a State officered and governed by men of the negro race. But we do not consider the present embarrassment of the State due so much to impartial suffrage as to other causes. The previous degraded condition of the slaves, and their numerical majority, united with the fact that South Carolina was free of debt, combined to make her a promising field for adventurers from the North. They found the colored people honest and credulous. They found the negroes thoroughly convinced of their own want of political knowledge and experience, and when these crafty scoundrels told them that their inferiority was more technical than real; that in fact they were as well prepared as any body to hold office and make laws, as the white race, they joyfully accepted the information, and looked upon these carpet-baggers as entitled to their eternal gratitude. The Constitution was framed; certain white men grasped the leading offices, and they designated their associates from the colored people. To please the ambition of the newly-made citizens, a negro was made Judge of the Supreme Court, and others were assigned to places equally responsible. The original plan, of giving offices to a few colored men, while the whites held all the others, soon broke down. The majority proposed to practise self-government. Beside the offices constituting the State Government, there were places in Congress, in both branches of the Legislature, in the county and parish governments, and in the cities. For all these offices, from Chief Justice down to Town Constable, from Governor down to Common Councilman, there were aspirants from the ranks of the enfranchised, and, having the numerical majority, they had no difficulty in getting whatever they wanted. All this, however, was comparatively harmless of itself. The white adventurers did not go into this business from motives of patriotism alone. They practised the lesson set forth in General Logan's favorite Scriptural precept, that "he who provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel." They were not infidels, and they sought to provide for their own households. The land and other property in the State was mostly held by the whites; therefore taxation was popular among the blacks. South Carolina owed no debt and enjoyed credit; therefore it was easy to vote bonds, easy to sell them, and easy to divide the proceeds of the sale. Holding seats in the Legislature was honorable; why should it not be profitable? A hundred and seventy or more men, drawn largely from former slaves who had been employed in field labor, found it a vast improvement upon the old way of doing things, to board at hotels, and have not only the pay and perquisites of legislators, but to have money, in sums ranging from fifty to a thousand dollars, forced into their pockets to vote aye or to vote no. So long as voting taxes upon other people's property, and voting to issue and sell State bonds made money plenty, the newly-made legislators appreciated the science of political economy. Notwithstanding that a large proportion of these men could not read or write, it was not in human nature for them, having once tasted the profits of office, to return to any other mode of earning a living. This distribution of money among a class of people hitherto strangers to its use, had an effect upon the social life of the State. The officials became an envied class; they were able to dress better, and live better than their former associates, and a social aristocracy, founded on official rank and income, was the result. This soon came into collision with another class. The white Governor, Senator, Judge, or legislator had no difficulty in associating officially, and, to some extent, personally, with his colored colleagues; but it was another case when the wife and daughters of a white Secretary, or Senator, or Representative was at home, and refused to return the call of the wives and daughters of the colored officials. To escape this collision, many of the carpet-baggers (as in various other States) left their families at the North; but this expedient was soon seen through and resented accordingly.

After nearly five years of government, more riotous, perhaps, than any known to ancient or modern civilization, the credit of the State was stranded upon a debt of twenty-two millions of dollars, represented by bonds, legal and illegal, regularly issued and stolen, and South Carolina stands to-day without money or credit. The remedy proposed and accepted by a great body of the colored people at the late election was to get rid of all white men who did not recognize the social equality of the ruling race, and to reduce the debt by scaling it,—that is, repudiating one-half or two-thirds of it. In the State Convention which nominated the ticket which has been elected, every candidate nominated, white and black, was denounced by name as having committed perjury, robbery, or forgery; and the only answer made, and it was deemed all sufficient, was that the accusers had participated in the crimes, and shared the profits. Public opinion in South Carolina, among the ruling population, does not yet understand how the stealing of public money by men in office can be a crime; to their present understanding office-holding means plunder. This is the condition, moral and political, of South Carolina at this time, and the ticket elected represents crime founded upon ignorance as completely as the Government of any savage tribe on the face of the earth.

## THE GERMAN CATHOLIC CONFLICT.

The German Emperor and Prince Bismarck, in trying to steer their way clear between the "Old Catholics" (Anti-Infallibilists) and the Catholic Church, by putting both under the operation of the same general laws and refusing to supply material aid to the one or interfere with the revenues of the other, have run against an unexpected snag in the person of the Bishop of Ermeland, who is making a stubborn fight in his own behalf. Some time ago the Bishop of Ermeland excommunicated the priests in his diocese who refused to accept the dogma of Infallibility. Bismarck protested against it at the time, and there the matter rested, until the centenary celebration at Marienburg, which took place a few weeks since. The Emperor William was expected to attend this celebration, and the Bishop of Ermeland improved the opportunity to request permission of His Majesty to be present, and renew his allegiance to the Empire, as the religious head of his province. The Emperor replied by asserting that the Bishop had assumed a position antagonistic to the laws of the Empire, and that it was necessary for him to acknowledge the supremacy of the laws before he could be received, to which the Bishop replied by denying any intention of violating any laws of the land. At this stage of the proceedings, Bismarck took charge of the correspondence and replied to the Bishop's last letter by informing him that he had disobeyed the laws by pronouncing the excommunications, and that if he wished to be received by the Emperor, he must first publicly acknowledge his error in excommunicating his priests without the consent of the Government. The Bishop sent two replies, one to the Emperor, informing him that it would be impossible for him to attend the celebration at Marienburg, and one to Bismarck, accusing him of falsifying his letter and giving it meaning it did not contain. Bismarck had the last shot, and answered that while the Bishop was professing obedience he was practicing disobedience, and thus the matter now stands. It is evident that it cannot remain pending long; for the issue is squarely made between the Bishop and Bismarck. It is intimated by the *Kreuz Zeitung* that the salary of the Bishop will be stopped, and at the next meeting of the Reichsrath, Bismarck will devise some means for the more complete subjugation of the Catholics. Meanwhile, the Ultramontane leaders are preparing for the conflict. The Bishop of Mayence, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent, laughed at the idea that Bismarck could harm the Church, and said that the most he could do would be to take away the revenues of the Church from the State, which were not a gift from the State, but only the return of the Church property sequestered during the wars which followed the French Revolution. Meanwhile, one by one, the Catholic Bishops are dropping off from their allegiance to the Government. The Archbishop of Breslau has provoked the anger of the Government in the shape of a legal trial for a recent inflammable speech. The Archbishop of Cologne is set down for a similar trial for similar reasons. The Prussian Archbishop of Posen and Gnesen, Count Ledockovski, who has hitherto been a protege of the Emperor, is now at the head of the Ultramontane movement. The laity are fully as determined in their opposition to Bismarck's policy as the clergy. A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Mayence, reports some remarks made by a priest to members of his flock in a beer saloon:

> He said there was "every prospect of the struggle ending in a catastrophe of some kind, but that Catholics should do all that within them lay to avert it without sacrificing any principle. That they could never submit to Bismarck's dictation in matters of conscience, and never would; that they would oppose to his every effort a passive but united and stern resistance, which he would find it very difficult to overcome. Bismarck might take away the revenues of the Church. Let him. The Church can get on without them, though the Bishops should have to beg their bread from door to door. If Bismarck wants to drive out their Bishops and shut up their churches, he can do so at the point of the bayonet. But the Catholic population of Germany is twelve million souls, and if the Government thinks it can undertake the next war without that population, it will find itself mistaken. It will be glad to turn for support to the Catholics, and glad to grant them justice." The discourse was received with quiet but earnest marks of approbation, after which the meeting broke up, adjourning at the early hour of 10 o'clock.

The conflict has now begun to assume dimensions and an earnestness of spirit on both sides which give it more than a local interest. The struggle between Dr. Doellinger and the Church is already almost lost sight of in this new struggle between the Church and Bismarck. The sympathy of the latter for Doellinger, and his comparatively small flock, while it has not materially helped Doellinger, has got Bismarck into a "toil and trouble" with the regular Church, which is beginning to assume a very interesting shape, and will be watched very closely outside, as well as inside, of Germany.

## JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

The lecture field of America is becoming rapidly Anglicized. It has been evident, for the past two or three seasons, that the people are tiring of home lecturers. The majority of them have been comparatively unknown, and those who were known have had nothing new to offer their audiences. The newspapers and the circulating libraries have literally ruined the home lecture business. The people have just as ready access to sources of information as the lecturers; and, as far as entertainment is concerned, the lecture-room has been a dreary place compared with the theatre, the concert, and the opera. To save the business from bankruptcy, the managers have sought for new attractions. The great majority of American lecturers have simply reflected other people's ideas. The managers, therefore, have reversed the programme, and sought for people who have ideas of their own, and are [illegible] masters of special topics. To compass this result, England has been levied upon, and has answered in a very satisfactory manner by sending to us Mr. Edmund Yates, the novelist; Professor Tyndall, the savant; George Macdonald, the religious romancer, and James Anthony Froude, the historian; all of whom are already better known in this country by their works than nine-tenths of the American lecturers who have appeared before the public during the past few years. The interest which was excited, and the sharp discussions which have grown out of Mr. Froude's recent historical work, especially the complicity of Mary Queen of Scots with the murder of Darnley, which has been so ably criticized by Meline, has brought the historian before the people of this country with more prominence than any of the others above mentioned, and has awakened an interest in the great rival of Macaulay, which will ensure him thousands of attentive hearers during his American tour. A preliminary sketch of Mr. Froude's life will therefore be perused with interest at this time. His father was an archdeacon in the Established Church, and his early days were spent under scholarly and somewhat clerical influences. From Westminister School, he went to Oxford, where he enjoyed a very successful career. During his collegiate life, and afterwards, as a Fellow of Magdalen, his tastes inclined largely towards theological questions, and for a time he was a follower of Newman, who was then the leader of the extreme High Church party, and afterwards retired to Littlemore, where he founded the famous semi-monastical community which bears his name. During this time, he wrote a work of Armenian proclivities, called "Lives of the English Saints," subsequently developed his High Church tendencies in a series of stories entitled "The Shadows of the Clouds," and at last was ordained to the lower rank of deacon of the State Church. Suddenly a change came over him. He wrote and published "The Nemesis of Faith," and its free-thinking characters so offended the University that, like Shelley before him, he was obliged to sever his connection with it. He then dropped polemics and turned his attention to history. He soon became widely known in England and elsewhere by his papers in the quarterlies and monthlies, especially in the *Westminster* and *Fraser's*, of which he was afterwards editor as one of the most brilliant of living essayists. These papers have been collected and published in book-form, under the title of "Short Studies on Great Subjects," and are now familiar to all intelligent readers in this country. The great work, however, which has given him a world-wide fame is his "History of England, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth," in twelve volumes, the first volume of which appeared in 1856, and the last in 1870. In preparing this work, he ransacked the archives of the British Museum, the Paris Libraries, and the Escurial, and had access to sources of information which other historians had not been enabled to consult. The result was that he came into collision with preconceived ideas, and found many scholars and critics, who had settled their convictions from the statements of Hume and Macaulay, ready to dispute and dissect both his opinions and his facts. This was specially true with regard to his estimate of Henry VIII., his justification of that monarch's divorce from Catharine, and his palliation of his treatment of Anne of Cleves and Anne Boleyn, as well as the fresh and strong proofs he brought forward touching the complicity of Mary of Scots in the murder of Darnley. This opposition, however, has made neither the man nor his works any the less popular. He gracefully touched upon this point, a few evenings since in New York, upon the occasion of the reception tendered him by his publishers, Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Mr. Froude said:

> When I landed, last week, I had not a single personal acquaintance in this city, and now I find myself not only among my own people, but among warm and generous friends. My literary career has been a checkered one. I have been connected from the beginning with subjects on which passion is still boiling. Those who handle hot coals are apt to burn their fingers, and I have now and then burnt mine. Literature, however, has also brought me many pleasures. Of all these pleasures, not one has given me so much gratification as the recognition which my writings have been so fortunate as to receive in this country. We are all of us by nature such that we can swallow a large measure of flattery, but the digestive power even here has its limits. You make me feel like Falstaff before the battle of Shrewsbury—
>
> Would 'twere evening, and all were well.
>
> Would it were a fortnight hence, when you have heard what I have to say to you, and your good opinion of me had remained unchanged.

Mr. Froude has come to this country to lecture on the relations of England and Ireland, a subject upon which he is thoroughly competent to speak. In the same speech from which the above quotation is made, Mr. Froude says:

> When at college, I used to spend my vacations wandering in the Irish mountains. I have lived in peasants' cabins for months together. I was once laid up with severe illness in the wilds of Mayo, and the poor creatures treated me with a tenderness which I shall never forget. Their history attracted me. Their condition personally interested me. I knew Ireland before the famine. I knew it in the famine. I was in Ireland afterward, in 1848, in the Smith O'Brien insurrection. Since that time, I have been an Irish tenant. Indeed, I may say I am an evicted tenant. I have been turned out of my holding, and can sympathize with the special wrong of the country, as I was very unwilling to go.

His purpose is indicated in the following extract:

> When I was writing my "History of England," I was led to look closely into the conduct of the [illegible] Government toward Ireland in earlier times. When that book was off my hands, I began to examine into the action of the celebrated penal laws of the last century. I had read what very few persons have read,—the secret correspondence between the English and Irish Administrations during all that period. I felt, in short, that I had something of importance to say, and I wished to say it.
>
> . . . . . . . .
>
> You are connected equally with both the parties whose presence in Ireland constitutes the Irish difficulty. You can wish no ill to either. You are peculiarly fitted to mediate between them, while you are so circumstanced that the judgment of America, expressed through the press, through public speeches, in the thousand ways in which National sentiment can make itself felt, will carry a weight which is almost incalculable.

In regard to the influence of America in the premises, Mr. Froude says: "The judgment of America has more weight in Ireland than twenty batteries of English cannon." It is not only on this account that Mr. Froude will attract great audiences in this country. All will want to hear what he has to say on this vexed question; but at the same time they will be equally curious to see the man whom Oxford expelled for his free-thinking, and who understands the art and the fascination of English composition, as very few other English writers do. The appearance of such a man as Mr. Froude in the American lecture-room will make compensation for the reams of trash, and rivers of words, with which the people of this country have been afflicted during the past few years.

The mania for mining speculation, which has hitherto been confined principally to silver and gold, has broken out afresh in diamonds. It is but a short time ago that the most dazzling stories were told of the abundance of diamonds, as well as of other precious stones, in Arizona and New Mexico. Some diamonds brought from London were exhibited in the show-windows of San Francisco shops. Fabulous accounts were printed of parties who had shovelled them up by the pecks and bushels, and there was a popular fiction that untold quantities of them had been deposited in the Bank of California. A stock company was immediately formed, with responsible men at the head of it, who had been induced to lend their names to the swindle, under false pretences, and the shares were put upon the market. Simultaneously diamonds were exhibited in the principal large cities of the country, and every preparation was made by the originators of the scheme to realize on the shares, and then get out from under, when some parties in San Francisco, who were not as credulous as others, went to the spot to examine for themselves, and found that there were no diamonds or any other valuables there, and then the humbug collapsed. The diamond excitement, however, is once more revived, and, simultaneously, the public is informed that diamonds have been discovered in Nova Scotia and Nebraska. With regard to the latter, the Omaha papers contain reports of mysterious movements of California diamond-hunters, supplied with large quantities of diamond specimens, maps, charts, government surveys, and the most recent decisions of the Attorney General, in reference to entering mining tracts. This is but the old story over again, and probably the same old collection of stuff, which was used to work up the Arizona excitement. In the light of past experiences, it is sensible to give any diamond operations a very wide berth.

In the *Independent* of last Thursday, Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames says (what will be news to most readers) that, in the midiæval age, and before it, women were very often both physicians and surgeons. She cites various books and manuscripts to prove this, and adds: "It remained for boys of the nineteenth century to insult women who sought to practice the art of healing." For the dastardly way in which male medical students, in Philadelphia and elsewhere, showed their dislike of feminine fellows, there is, of course, no shred of excuse. For the dislike itself, there is every excuse. The profession is, in some of its branches, pre-eminently woman's work. We believe in feminine physicians. But we do not believe in fitting woman for this work by thrusting her into a dissecting-room, among reckless, dissolute boys. It must be a strangely callous woman who could desire such a thing. Let the sexes have separate schools. It is not worth while to sacrifice feminine delicacy for the sake of getting knowledge.

The meeting of the French Association for the Promotion of Science, at Bordeaux, a few weeks ago, showed a very unscientific state of mind among the members. The President, M. Quatrefages, gave a sketch of the scientific successes of the last few years. He dwelt in glowing terms on the progress of truth in England, Belgium, Wales, and Denmark, but spoke not a word of praise for Germany. The hated nation was ignored as far as possible by everybody. One man, M. Lefort, was candid enough to recognize the perfection of the Prussian medical system. His eulogium upon it was but coldly received. The principal topic of discussion was how science could aid France to recover her military renown. The *Strassburger Zeitung* sums up its comments on the whole session by sharply saying that science, in the opinion of the Bordeaux meeting, no longer exists for her own sake, but only as the handmaid of war.

In England, the same man is often a house-agent and an undertaker, so that he not only can get a new tenant, but, if need be, bury the old one. The *Pall-Mall Gazette* has been [illegible]ing into the causes of this curious combination of trades, and has found an unpleasantly [illegible] person who follows both professions, because, as he says, they "go together." He [illegible] the explanation by adding that people who try to live in newly-built houses are apt to die in them, and that almost always, when he, as a house agent, let such a house, he, as an undertaker, buried either the tenant himself or one of his family within a [illegible] month. He further says that a residence, to be habitable, ought to be "baked by six suns." These are words of warning for us. [illegible] this man of experience speaks the truth, [illegible] must beware the burnt district until 1877, [illegible] the new Chicago will be the death of the Chicago residents.

The same method of taxation that [illegible] Butler used to give American sailors the [illegible]cious boon of sailing under American [illegible]ing, is depriving them of ships [illegible] which to fly this home-made [illegible]. The last line of American ocean [illegible] ships—that which connects San Francisco with China and Japan—is about to be [illegible] by a new fleet of magnificent English [illegible]. These vessels are to be propelled by screws, [illegible] can be run far more cheaply than the [illegible] wheelers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Under our present fiscal system, which [illegible] in effect that ship-building and navigation [illegible] American industries, it has been found [illegible]ble to replace the old paddle-wheel [illegible] with those equipped with modern machinery, to maintain competition with English [illegible].

The plain of Satory, where the French [illegible] is still detailed, every few days, for rifle [illegible] with live Communists for targets, [illegible] live in history. Christendom revolts at the [illegible] with which the foundation of the present [illegible] script Government of France is [illegible]. It seems, however, that these [illegible] are merciful. Satory gives speedy [illegible] probably painless death; the [illegible] colonies give a protracted, [illegible] life. The accounts of the treatment of [illegible] are probably exaggerated, but there [illegible] some foundation for the terrible [illegible] insufficient food, of men rotting to [illegible] scurvy, of barbarous medical malpractice, hospital beds with sheets of tent-canvas, [illegible] less cruelties of every kind. They need a [illegible]eral party to carry reconciliation in France.

Little credence is given in New York [illegible] curious testimony of one Augustus [illegible], formerly a newspaper reporter, who [illegible] under oath, that he saw Fisk with a pistol in his hand a moment or two before he was [illegible] Stokes. St. Clair excuses himself for his [illegible] to give this testimony during the trial, [illegible] plea that he wished to avoid incarceration [illegible] witness, and because he feared to make [illegible] of Fisk's friends. Evidence from any [illegible] would endanger the life of a [illegible] being on such pretexts is to be [illegible]ceived with caution. Juries and witnesses [illegible] manipulated, nowadays, very much like [illegible]uencies, as was shown in Mrs. Fair's [illegible]. Stokes is very wealthy, and puts a high [illegible] his neck, and the testimony that will [illegible].

Some months ago, we urged upon the [illegible]tion of employers and employes, the [illegible] advantages, in the way of increased [illegible] economy, and industry, of the plan of [illegible] workingmen on Monday instead of [illegible]. We supported our view of the case by [illegible] testimony of several great firms, in Europe [illegible] America. The New York "State Congress [illegible] Convention," now in session at Rochester, [illegible] considering this question. It was but the [illegible] day that the Presbytery of Iowa resolved in favor of the restoration of capital punishment in that State. Such attempts by representative Christian assemblies to grapple with the social problems of the day are a sign of [illegible] progress.

Professor Tyndall made his first appearance before an American audience, last [illegible] evening, in the dingy hall of the Lowell Institute of Boston. He is described as of [illegible] height, and slight build; his face is long, [illegible] and kindly. His manner of speaking [illegible] rapid conversational style affected by [illegible] men of culture. Two assistants were kept [illegible] during the evening in preparing the [illegible] for his experiments, which were [illegible] illustration of the laws of light and heat, [illegible] are remarkable for the wonderfully brilliant, yet simple methods, which have given him [illegible] world-wide reputation as the greatest [illegible] popularizer of scientific truth.

From far-off Portland, Maine, comes [illegible] nouncement that a weekly literary review, [illegible] *State*, will be published from the 1st pro[illegible]. The publishers announce that it will be independent in everything, including politics,—although we fail to see how Dr. George B. Loring, [illegible] one of its promised contributors, can assume the virtue of independence when he has [illegible]. However, the new paper's prospectus [illegible] several able names. We wish the enterprise [illegible] hearty God-speed.

It is very touching to hear that Mr. Seward's last words were: "Love one another." [illegible] really amazing that great Generals and [illegible] men manage to say such neat little bits of [illegible]timent on their death-beds. With reluctance, therefore, but with due regard for truth, [illegible] veal the fact that Mr. Seward gave this [illegible] some seven hours before his death, and [illegible]wards talked at length with half-a-dozen [illegible]sons. None of those who were at his bedside at the last moment remember what he did say.

## POLITICAL.

As usual, pending a Presidential [illegible], work is very brisk in the Navy-Yards.

—The Administration has published a pamphlet, for Tennessee circulation, accusing Andrew Johnson of never having appointed a Confederate to office.

—"Errors" are being discovered in [illegible] the vote of Pittsburgh, but the Pittsburgh [illegible]ministration paper, make light of the matter, [illegible] was only a difference of some 3,000 in the [illegible] for Congress, and didn't affect the result.

—Judge Poland has carried the primaries in his Vermont District, after a fight unprecedented in that State, and will secure the regular nomination for Congress on the 23d.

—The vote of towns composing General Banks' new District, for President, in 1868, was: Grant, 12,035; Seymour, 5,564. Yet the General is happy and hopeful.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

> "We have our doubts if General Grant receives half the majority in Pennsylvania which Hartranft has."

—The Greeley Electoral ticket in Maine is headed by William H. Simpson, of Belfast, editor of the *Journal*, and Thomas S. Lang, of Augusta.

—One of Morton's colored friends from Kentucky, thought he had a right to vote in [illegible] Sun, Ind., because he had just married a [illegible] girl who lived there, and, of course, her [illegible] residence belonged to him. Question [illegible] fully referred to Susan Anthony.

—Pomeroy has his friends who are [illegible] for the Kansas Legislature say they would [illegible] for somebody else for Senator if somebody [illegible] should seem to be the choice of the party, [illegible] so, while a dozen gentlemen are being [illegible] to think favorably of themselves as the [illegible]nate "somebody else," "Old Pom." will [illegible] the game.

—The worst-used man in Wisconsin, is [illegible] Hon. Fred. W. Horn, of Ozaukee. Fred. [illegible] to join the Grant party early in the campaign, but the leaders thought they had better use [illegible] him as a Bourbon. Then Fred. was encouraged to come out as an independent Bourbon candidate for Congress, and to expect recognition [illegible] the Grant ticket. Now all his hopes are blasted by the refusal of the Republican nomination, and the Horn that was to have been exalted [illegible] considerably down in the mouth.

VICTIMS OF VULTURES.

[illegible]eatment Accorded to Immigrants Passing Through Chicago.

[illegible] Pounced Upon by Human Vultures Forty Miles from the City.

[illegible] Ignorance of Our Language Employed to Their Disadvantage.

[illegible] Victimized of Their Last Cent and then Turned Adrift.

[illegible] Children and Baggage Seized and Held as Hostages.

Chapter of Wrongs That Need Righting.

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[Th]e same method of taxation that ... [ev]er used to give American sailors, the ... [the] boon of sailing under American ... is depriving them of ships ... to fly this home-made ... last line of American ocean ... that which connects San Fran[cisco with] China and Japan—is about to be displ[aced by a] new fleet of magnificent English steam[ers. These] vessels are to be propelled by screws, [and will] be run far more cheaply than the padd[le-wheel ste]amers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Compa[ny. Und]er our present fiscal system, which decla[res in e]ffect that ship-building and navigation are ... [Ame]rican industries, it has been found impos[sible t]o replace the old paddle-wheel steame[rs with] those equipped with modern machinery, [and m]aintain competition with English rivals.

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[Li]ttle credence is given in New York to ... [th]e testimony of one Augustus St. C[lair] ... [ear]ly a newspaper reporter, who decla[res on] oath, that he saw Fisk with a pistol in ... a moment or two before he was shot ... St. Clair excuses himself for his fail[ure to giv]e this testimony during the trial, by [saying th]at he wished to avoid incarceration ... [a]s, and because he feared to make ene[mies of Sto]k's friends. Evidence from any one ... endanger the life of a fello[w] ... on such pretexts is to be ... with caution. Juries and witnesses ... [man]ipulated, nowadays, very much like ... as was shown in Mrs. Fair's first ... is very wealthy, and puts a high value ... [ne]ck, and the testimony that will save it.

[Som]e months ago, we urged upon the ... employers and employes, the ... [advan]tages, in the way of increased ... [econom]y, and industry, of the plan of pa[ying wa]gemen on Monday instead of Satur[day] ... supported our view of the case by citing ... [testim]ony of several great firms, in Europe ... The New York "State Congrega[tional Associ]ation," now in session at Rochester, ... [conside]ring this question. It was but the ... [th]at the Presbytery of Iowa resolved ... of the restoration of capital punish[ment in that] State. Such attempts by representa[tive relig]ian assemblies to grapple with the ... problems of the day are a sign of health.

[Prof]essor Tyndall made his first appear[ance before] an American audience, last Tue[sday evening], in the dingy hall of the Lowell I[nstitute], Boston. He is described as of medi[um height] and slight build; his face is long, sha... [kin]dly. His manner of speaking is ... conversational style affected by Eng[lish] culture. Two assistants were kept b[usy] the evening in preparing the mate[rials for] experiments, which were confined ... [elucida]tion of the laws of light and heat, ... [rem]arkable for the wonderfully brilliant, ... [sim]ple methods, which have given him ... [wi]de reputation as the greatest ... [popular]izer of scientific truth.

[From] far-off Portland, Maine, comes the ... [announce]ment that a weekly literary review, ... [w]ill be published from the 1st prox. ... [Its project]ors announce that it will be indepen[dent in every]thing, including politics,—although ... [we] see how Dr. George B. Loring, who ... [i]s promised contributors, can assume ... of independence when he has ... r, the new paper's prospectus ... able names. We wish the enterprise [G]od-speed.

[It is v]ery touching to hear that Mr. Sew[ard's last wor]ds were: "Love one another." ... [A]mazing that great Generals and sta[tesmen man]age to say such neat little bits ... on their death-beds. With reluct[ance] ..., but with due regard for truth ... fact that Mr. Seward gave this ad[vice sev]en hours before his death, and a... [ta]lked at length with half-a-dozen ... [N]one of those who were at his bedside ... moment remember what he did say.

**POLITICAL.**

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[The] Administration has published a pam[phlet for] Tennessee circulation, accusing An[drew Johnson] of never having appointed a Conf[ederate to] office.

[Er]rors" are being discovered in count[ing ...] of Pittsburgh, but the Pittsburgh ... [Administrat]ion paper, make light of the matter ... a difference of some 3,000 in the ... [Cong]ress, and didn't affect the result.

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[The w]orst-used man in Wisconsin, is ... [E.] W. Horn, of Ozaukee. Fred. wante[d to join the] Grant party early in the campaign, ... [le]aders thought they had better use ... Bourbon. Then Fred. was encourage[d to run] ... as an independent Bourbon can[didate for C]ongress, and to expect recognition ... ticket. Now all his hopes are blaste[d by the] ... [dism]issal of the Republican nomination ... [b]orn that was to have been exalted ... [la]id down in the mouth.

# VICTIMS OF VULTURES.

Treatment Accorded to Immigrants Passing Through Chicago.

Pounced Upon by Human Vultures Forty Miles from the City.

Their Ignorance of Our Language Employed to Their Disadvantage.

Victimized of Their Last Cent and then Turned Adrift.

Their Children and Baggage Seized and Held as Hostages.

A Chapter of Wrongs That Need Righting.

Very few people are aware of the fact that Chicago, next to New York, is the largest immigrant depot in the world. According to the report of the Commissioners of Immigration of the State of New York, there arrived at Castle Garden, in New York City, during the year 1871, ...,... immigrants, of which number about ...,000 passed through this city, as will be seen by the following statement of the different roads which lead from those cities where the immigrants land. There were transported by:

| | |
|---|---:|
| Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad | 50,000 |
| Michigan Central Railroad | 25,000 |
| Michigan Southern Railroad | 20,000 |
| Great Eastern or Pan Handle Railroad | 10,000 |

Of these roads the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne is the most popular with immigrants, besides being a favorite with the Immigration Commissioners in New York City. This road runs extra immigrant trains made up of passably good passenger coaches, and comes through from New York in forty-six hours, never stopping at intermediate points, and thus protecting immigrants from being swindled and robbed while *en route* to Chicago.

The Michigan Central Railroad has the best emigrant cars, expressly built for that purpose, but these cars are attached to freight trains, causing considerable annoyance and discomfiture to the occupants, who are thereby delayed in the transit.

The Michigan Southern Railroad employs, for the immigrants that pass over its line, a number of old and dilapidated passenger coaches that run through from New York to Buffalo attached to freight trains; from Buffalo to Chicago they are attached to the regular express trains. This company claims that it is an advantage to the immigrant in being carried to Buffalo in the manner described, and gives them six hours' time to replenish their food and water. Allowing this to be a fact, it certainly does not offset the danger immigrants are there subjected to by being swindled by unprincipled scoundrels, or running the risk of being left behind.

The Great Eastern, or Pan Handle Railroad, is run by the same management as the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road, and on the same principle. This road only carries such immigrants as come from Europe direct to Baltimore. The fare on all these roads, baggage included, from New York to this city, amounts to $13. The greatest number of immigrants, however, do not find the end of their destination in Chicago, but travel further West or Northwest, wherever the location of their intended home may be. These people, although possessing through tickets, that are supposed to carry them to their destination, without extra charge whatever, are forced, in the midst of our community, to pay tribute in the sum of 50 cents to the omnibus owners who fatten on the money thus obtained through paying the price of a second-class ticket, they are not permitted, like those more favored travellers, who, though paying the same fare, are still not dubbed immigrants, to ride free through our city, from depot to depot,—a privilege that is accorded to other travellers who pay no more, but who can with their tongue resent the imposition. Mr. Parmalee keeps buses for the transfer of immigrants, and everyone taking advantage thereof has to pay the sum of 50 cents. For the purpose of inducing as many as possible to be transferred by his buses, Mr. Parmalee employs agents or runners, none of whom speak the language of the immigrants. These agents board the trains about forty miles from the city, and sell transfer tickets at 50 cents apiece to nearly all the immigrants, who suppose these men to be railroad officials, and have no idea wherefore they pay their money. About twenty miles nearer the city, runners of immigrant houses come on board the train. These fellows always speak three or four languages, and have studied for years the system of robbing immigrants. Some of them present themselves as railroad officials, and ask the immigrants whether some persons had previously sold them tickets, and on being answered in the affirmative, they coolly inform the immigrants that they have been victimized, and that the tickets they have bought are entirely worthless; that they (the runners) are the only *bona fide* officials sent for the purpose of transferring them free of charge. Of course the immigrants readily believe their countrymen, put themselves into their charge, and gave them the tickets they had previously bought of Parmalee's agents. Arrived at Chicago, they are taken on the wagon of the runner, which is always in waiting, and driven around the city about half an hour, and are then told that the train on which they intended to embark had already departed. The victims are taken to one of the immigrant houses, which they seldom leave while in possession of any money or valuables. The tickets which these fellows thus collect from the immigrants are sold back to Parmalee's agents at twenty-five cents apiece, and by this operation both Parmalee's agents and the runners make a snug little sum during the year.

Mr. Parmalee, on being acquainted with these facts by a TRIBUNE reporter, answered: "I believe it to be a fact, but there is no remedy for it. These immigrant runners will corrupt any agent I may engage."

To describe all the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" of these "peculiar" immigrant runners would fill several issues of this paper, and for want of space only a few of them can be related to the public. Some of these runners, when coming on board of an immigrant train, look very innocent and harmless, but, with the keen eye of a hawk, they soon single out their victim, whom they approach with a question as to where he is from and what his destination may be. Being told, for instance, that he comes from Schweizerstheim, and that his destination is Chicago, the runner soon discovers that he has an uncle by the name of Schnickelfritz, with whom he intends to stop. The runner joyfully exclaims: "Schnickelfritz is your uncle? Why, he is the very man who sent me here to look for you! I am his best friend. He told you to go with me and stop at my house till he can come for you himself." The immigrant is naturally overjoyed at having found his uncle's friend so easily, and gladly follows the runner to the immigrant hotel. Schnickelfritz, of course, never comes for him, and when all his money is gone he is turned into the street to find his uncle the best way he can.

Another favorite trick of theirs is to take a child or a bundle that may belong to an immigrant family, and run away with it. Of course the family follows to get back their child or bundle, and are thus enticed into one of the immigrant houses. There are ten of these "hotels" which employ runners in this city. The Union Hotel, No. 109 West Randolph street, J. M. ..., proprietor; the National Hotel, Nos. ... Sherman street, John Kundmyer, proprietor; the Eagle House, No. 33 South Canal street, Christian Pfeiffer, proprietor; the Arctic House, Nos. 95 and 97 South Canal street, Friedrich Hassmann, proprietor; the Deutscher ..., No. 107 South Canal street, Joseph Barrenschlaeger, proprietor; the William Tell House, No. 78 Sherman street, Nic Kenner, proprietor; the New Chicago House, No. 112 Sherman street, A. Keller, proprietor; the Rock Island House, No. 153 Fourth avenue, Frederick Schneider, proprietor; the Hotel Skandinaven, No. 158 Fourth avenue, Robert Lansing, proprietor; the Charles the Fifteenth House, near the Northwestern Railroad Depot, kept by a Swede, for Swedes only.

All these places combined boarded, during last year, no less than 14,400 imigrants.

The proprietor of the Hotel Skandinaven is now under bonds to answer to the charge of having sold to an immigrant a piece of land which he never possessed, and this man's runners are said to be the most corrupt of the whole gang. They have been frequently before the Police Courts in this city on charges of swindling, and it is a wonder that their licenses have not yet been revoked by the Mayor. One of these houses had its rooms all filled up one night, when at 1 o'clock in the morning another batch of immigrants arrived. The clocks in the house were at once set at 7 o'clock a. m., and the tired and sleepy immigrants were aroused from their beds, and told that it was time to go to the depot. No sooner had they left the house than the new arrivals were put into their vacated beds.

An immigrant is usually detained in the hotel, on some pretence or other, until all his money is gone, and even a few days longer if he possesses baggage. This is done for the purpose of compelling his friends to redeem the property, which is kept in lieu of cash. Many of these hotel keepers and runners are also in league with railroad officials. For instance, a man named Parker, employed by the Michigan Central Railroad to attend to the transfer of immigrants at Detroit, is reported to have received a gold watch and chain from Robert Lansing, proprietor of the Skandinavian Hotel, for informing him by telegraph of the approach of certain immigrants, who were well supplied with money. He is also reported as having received from another hotel keeper the sum of $25 for performing a like service. The Michigan Southern Railroad also employs a man at Toledo, who is reported to have accomplished similar exploits.

It is a shameful fact that in a city like Chicago no Board or Commission like the one in New York should exist. A tremendous amount of labor is performed by the Commissioners of Immigration of that city. They keep a correct record of all the immigrants arriving at and departing from New York, together with their occupation, nationality, age, sex, and destination. At Castle Garden an emigrant is advised, aided, and directed, and is not allowed to leave the institution unless he has been properly cared for. An excellent refuge and hospital has been erected on Ward's Island. Immigrant-house-keepers are required to report all immigrants whom they may receive into their respective houses from the landing depot, together with the time of departure, and their destination. As to the runners and ticket swindlers, the following extract from the report of the New York Commissioners will show the people of Chicago how they deal with these fellows in that city:

> During the year, your Committee made a vigorous and decisive effort to crush the tribes of ticket swindlers, who, in various ways, and by various devices, have been defrauding immigrants for the past several years. The earnest representations by your Committee, seconded by the prompt assistance of the press, enlisted the co-operation of the officers of the law to such good effect, that four of these swindlers have been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment of five years each in the State Prison.

Nothing of the kind is done in Chicago. The facts and statements appearing in this article had to be obtained from the different railroad companies, immigrant houses, runners, and agents, all of whom had to be interviewed in order to gain the information. It is true New York City collects $1.50, wherewith to defray expenses incurred by their support. If the railroad companies bringing immigrants to this city would charge $13.50 instead of $13, from New York to Chicago, and turn over this extra half dollar to a Commissioner or Board, it would amount to over $50,000 yearly, which would be more than sufficient to erect a refuge and pay its expenses, at the Junction, where a large transfer depot is now being built, and where a complete record could be kept, and all the evils above described could be obviated. The German Society for the protection of immigrants and the Friendless is unequal to the task on account of its limited means, only receiving such money as is donated by benevolent German citizens. Messrs. Annecke and Enderis, the agents of the society, perform wonders with the small amount at their disposal. They aid from 1,000 to 1,200 immigrants monthly, and devote their time particularly to looking up lost baggage. The office of the society at present is at the Globe Theatre, but will be moved next week to the Metropolitan Block, corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets.

Of the 105,000 immigrants reported above as having arrived in this city, 54,200 went farther west and northwest on through tickets purchased in New York, as will be seen by the following statement. There were transported by

| | |
|---|---:|
| Northwestern Road | 32,200 |
| Chicago & Rock Island Road | 9,000 |
| Illinois Central Road | 4,500 |

This does not embrace the whole number of immigrants carried by these roads, only those who bought through tickets at New York being accounted for in this statement. Those who purchase tickets in this city are not entered as immigrants, but as regular passengers, and if these are added, the number will be swelled 25,000 in addition to the 54,000 above accounted for, making a total of 79,000 that passed through this city for points further west and northwest. This leaves a balance of 21,000 immigrants who made this city their permanent home. More have remained in this city during the last year than during any like period previous. This is accounted for by the great need of laborers and artizans to aid in rebuilding Chicago. About two-thirds of the immigrants that passed through the city were Germans, and the other one-third Scandinavians, English, and Irish. Germans and Scandinavians usually possess sufficient money with which to buy small tracts of land on which they settle, and, being very industrious and frugal, soon become the owners of larger and more valuable farms. They adapt themselves easily to the habits, customs, and manners of the country, and soon leap the chasm of nationality and become imbued with American ideas. Carl Schurz began as a farmer, and Colonel Fred. Hecker is a farmer still, and they have nevertheless risen to prominence, and the American people are truly proud of them. The Irish and English immigrants are usually poor, but being good laborers and skillful artisans, readily find work in this city, and therefore rarely proceed further west. Chicago owes them a debt of gratitude for lending their powerful frames and willing hands to help rebuild our city in so short a space of time.

As has been seen, more immigrants have passed over the Northwestern Railroad than over all the other roads combined. Most of those have settled in Wisconsin and Minnesota, but a small part have gone to Galena and Freeport in this State, and to the northern part of Iowa. Of the 32,200 immigrants accounted for by this road, 2,200 were Mormons, of which number nearly 2,000 came from Sweden, Denmark, and England. Their route is over the Iowa Division of the Northwestern Railroad, and they are usually well taken care of, as an Elder or a missionary always accompanies them.

The immigrants that passed over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad settled mostly around Geneseo, Moline, and Rock Island, in this State, and in the neighborhood of Des-Moines, Iowa. A few of them, however, passed onward to the country lying along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, while others found homes in the State of Kansas.

Of those that went over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, a large number, mainly Scandinavians, settled around Galesburg and Watega, in this State. Another part, composed mostly of Germans, travelled on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and settled in Iowa and Nebraska, some even going as far as California.

Of the immigrants that passed over the Illinois Central Railroad, about two-thirds went to Kansas, and the balance settled in the Southern States. No immigrants travelled over the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

It must here be remarked that, although the arrival of immigrants during the past year at New York City showed an increase of 17,469 persons as compared with that of the year previous, yet the number of immigrants that arrived at Chicago during the same space of time is less by about 20,000 than the year before. This is accounted for by the fact that Chicago affords no protection to immigrants, and leaves them to the protection of human vultures. The city is, therefore, shunned by the more sensible portion of the immigrants, many of whom now go by the way of Grand Haven, from whence steamers carry them to Milwaukee. This is a considerable loss to this city, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will take measures whereby the above-described evils can be avoided and immigrants may be afforded the same privileges and protection that are accorded to more aristocratic travellers.

## THE LATE MR. WALLACE.

The following information concerning young Wallace, who was killed by the cars at the Union Stock Yards, a few days ago, was received in this city yesterday:

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 16.—The man Wallace, who was killed at the Union Stock Yards, has some cattle west of here, and has relatives living in Chicago. His home was somewhere in Illinois. We have telegraphed and written to his partner concerning him, but have not as yet received an answer. Wallace was a man in good repute among cattle men, so far as I can learn. Have his body taken care of until his friends come for it.
L. R. HASTINGS,
Of Gregory, Strader & Co.

## SOMEWHAT MYSTERIOUS.

**A Young Man from Kansas Disposes of a Large Number of Texas Cattle, and Mysteriously Disappears.**

About a week ago a paragraph appeared in a Fort Scott (Kansas) paper to the effect that a stockman, named C. W. Ryas, had left Osage City for Chicago, about the middle of September, with about $10,000 worth of cattle belonging to his neighbors, who had intrusted him with the sale of their property. As he failed to give them any account of his movements within reasonable time, they naturally enough became anxious for the safety of the trust reposed in him, and a few of their number were sent forward to search for him. It cannot be definitely stated now whether or not these amateur detectives made their appearance in this city, but it is certain that the object of their search has never been heard from by his Osage neighbors since the day he departed in charge of their cattle. It has been ascertained by a TRIBUNE reporter that Ryas and his partner, a man named Bartlett, brother of the Postmaster at Osage, arrived at the Stock Yards in this city on the 24th of September with 115 head of Texas cattle consigned to B. Strahorn & Co., commission merchants. The stock was sold immediately after arrival for $2.75 per 100 lbs., realizing $3,-338.67. It was generally understood that the cattle came from Osage, and there can be no doubt but that the entire lot was fatted by thrifty farmers in that section who engaged Ryas and Bartlett as their agents. After receiving the money for the cattle, Ryas sent New York exchange to the amount of $1,400 to his brother at Osage, but when the draft reached the latter place, payment on it was stopped by a telegram from the New York banker, as the deposit had been withdrawn. It is supposed that Ryas purchased the draft merely for the purpose of putting his creditors off the track. After spending a few days in the city, they left, telling Mr. Strahorn that they were going East. It has since been ascertained, however, that Ryas wrote to his brother saying that he intended visiting California when he left Chicago. Before taking his departure, he spoke about purchasing a bill of clothing from H. W. King & Co., but it is not known whether he did so or not. His brother arrived in this city about a week ago in search of him. It is his belief that Ryas was put out of the way by Bartlett, and robbed of his share of the proceeds of the cattle sale. Bartlett, he says, was only known to his brother about three months. There appears to be no reason why Ryas should endeavor to defraud his neighbors out of the price of their stock, as he is worth about $20,000, and is respectably connected in Osage. His friends are utterly at a loss to know what has become of him. They have employed Allan Pinkerton to hunt him up, and if possible to find Bartlett, who is believed to be at the bottom of all his misfortunes.

## RECEPTION OF A PASTOR.

**The Congregation of Christ Church Welcome Rev. Dr. Cheney.**

The Rev. Charles E. Cheney and his lady returned to the city on Tuesday last, from a tour through Europe, where for the past two months the reverend gentleman has been recuperating his health and enjoying a brief respite from his heavy pastoral labors. A reception of his friends was given by Dr. Cheney last evening at the residence of Mr. Phillips, one of the Trustees of the Church, at No. 100 Calumet avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Cheney were both present and received the warm congratulations of their friends on their return from an agreeable tour. Over the mantel in the drawing-room was a large photograph of Mr. Cheney in full canonicals, an excellent likeness of the pastor of Christ Church. Above it were the simple words, "Welcome Home." Carriages were standing outside the door at 9 o'clock for a long distance on the avenue, and many hundred persons must have been present. If anybody entertained a doubt of the sincerity of Mr. Cheney's flock in their attachment to him, last evening's reception must have effectually disposed of it.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

**Railroad Improvements.**

The buildings, chiefly old wooden affairs, which occupy the district bounded by Halsted, Sangamon, Carroll, and Kinzie streets, are to be sold by auction next Tuesday, and are to be cleared away at once, in order to make room for the side-tracks, switches, and freight houses of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes railroads, and it is probable that a temporary passenger depot for the three roads will also be erected there. It is contemplated by these companies to construct a fine union passenger depot at some future time, but neither the location nor the plans have as yet been determined upon. The matter will probably be decided in December next, when it is expected that the Milwaukee & St. Paul line will reach this city. Three new railroad companies are negotiating for the use of the new track now being graded on the south half of Kinzie street, upon which to effect an entrance to the city, and if this arrangement is carried out it is altogether likely that a grand union depot, equal to any in the city, will be erected near the intersection of Halsted and Kinzie streets.

**Everything.**

A game of base ball will be played this afternoon at Green's Garden, between the Actives, of Chicago, and the Kidder Club, of Grand Crossing.

The Presbyterian Ministerial Association will meet on Monday morning next, at 10½ o'clock, in the gents' parlor of Kuhn's Hotel, on Dearborn street, adjoining THE TRIBUNE Building.

There will be a meeting this evening at the Liberal South Side Headquarters, No. 454 Wabash avenue. Colonel D. N. Phillips, of Springfield, and others, will speak.

Fifteen bids were received yesterday for the construction of an engine house and police station on the corner of North avenue and Larrabee street. The award will be made to-day.

The Ladies' Christian Union can furnish on short notice scrubbers, and women to do washing and ironing or any day work. The office, at No. 97 West Randolph street, is open from 8 to 12, and from 1:30 to 4 p. m.

The Sunday School Teacher's meeting, usually held in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms on Saturday, will be held to-day at noon, in the lecture room of the First Congregation. The subject will be "The Furious King,"—Daniel 2, 10—19,—led by D. L. Moody.

A free exhibition for the pupils of the public schools will be given to-night at 7 o'clock, at the West Side Rink, consisting of a grand stereopticon of the Chicago fire, together with scenes in California, European views, scriptural subjects, comical sketches, etc., to the number of over 400.

Officer John T. Casey, who was charged with entering places where intoxicating drinks are sold, while on duty, and disobedience of orders, was yesterday tried before the Commissioners, and dismissed from the force. The resignation of officer W. H. Luddington, on the ground of ill-health, was accepted.

A young man named James Ellison was arrested yesterday afternoon, on a warrant sworn out by one F. Burkhardt, who charges him with having committed a burglary on his premises, and robbed him of $150 worth of tools. The model manufacturing shop at the corner of Polk and Clark streets was the scene of the alleged crime.

Mr. A. E. Storey, of No. 126 West Washington street, had a horse and buggy, worth $600, stolen from him yesterday afternoon, by three young scoundrels, who have been making a practice of picking up every unguarded rig they came across. Officer Flynn, of the Madison Street Station, arrested them, with Mr. Storey's property in their possession, about an hour after the robbery was committed.

A man named Bernard Hokamp was arrested by Detective Elliott yesterday afternoon, on a charge of larceny, preferred by Mrs. Margaret Mannan, of No. 291 Blue Island avenue. She claims that while she was absent on a visit to the town of Lyons, on Thursday afternoon, Hokamp entered her house, and stole trunks, clothing, beds, and sewing machine, to the value of $500. Mr. Hokamp enjoys the questionable honor of being the first prisoner to occupy one of the new cells at the Central Station.

N. C. Hills, Esq., of Oakland, in this city, and his brother, E. O. Hills, Esq., of Bloomingdale, DuPage County, will start on Monday next on a trip around the world. They intend to be from six to eight months making the journey, which will include a tour in Palestine and a voyage up the Nile. They go in company with Thomas Cook, of London, who arrived in this city last evening with several gentlemen of Europe and America, who compose the travelling party. The party leave San Francisco Nov. 1.

Prof. J. T. Nicholson will give a number of selected readings on Wednesday evening next, at the new Bethel Home, on the corner of Desplaines and Lake streets, including scenes from the Merchant of Venice, Romeo and Juliet, Julius Cæsar, and The Vagabonds, with several other interesting *morceaux*. Mr. Nicholson has given few readings here, though residing in the city for several years past; but there are many among us who have known him as a reader of culture and refinement, and as possessing no ordinary dramatic power.

The following dialogue took place yesterday evening, at the mouth of the Washington street tunnel. Small newsboy with big bundle of evening papers to tall policeman towering four feet above him: "Say, mister, I've a big stock of papers on hand, and if I don't sell 'em I'm busted; will yer arrest me if I cry out 'death of General Grant?'" The policeman knowing of no law to prevent "freedom of speech," told the coming member of the Board of Trade so. It was his first "bulling" operation.

Michael Clark, the young man who was so brutally maltreated by two German policemen, in the Harrison Street Police Station, some time since, as mentioned in THE TRIBUNE, has so far recovered from the injuries inflicted as to be able to walk about, but he is still suffering from the great loss of blood occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel. His escape from death was extremely narrow. He desires the public to know that, though he was arrested for being drunk, he accompanied the police officer quietly to the Station, submitted to being locked up without offering any resistance, and was conducting himself inoffensively when assaulted and kicked by the German officers. He intends to institute proceedings for damages immediately, and claims to have sufficient witnesses to prove his case.

## SENSATION AMONG THE SHAKERS.

**Mrs. Dr. Burleigh Visits the Followers of Ann Lee, Proposes to Join, and Leaves Two Children with Them—Fascination of Chauncey Miller—The Result.**

*From the Albany Argus, Oct. 17.*

On Saturday last, Mrs. Dr. Emma Burleigh, *alias* Josephine McCarty, *alias* Virginia Seymour, made her appearance at the Shaker settlement, in Watervliet, with her two children. She gave the name of Mrs. Josephine Seymour, and announced herself as a world's reformer, and thus deceived her unsophisticated hosts as to her true character. Sunday morning she attended meeting, where she had the pleasure of hearing Elder Albert Lomas, the eloquent Shaker preacher. She was much pleased with his earnestness, and so expressed herself to a good sister after the meeting, saying that, if she (the world's reformer) had his enthusiasm, she would soon reform the world. After service, Mrs. Seymour was taken in charge by Chauncey Miller, the gentleman Shaker of the settlement, who, in total ignorance as to who she was, had abstained from tending meeting, but at its conclusion drove up in his really fine establishment, and, with the lady as his sole companion, gallantly escorted her through the village and over the various farms. Of their conversation, while on this Sabbath-breaking excursion we are of course in total ignorance, but it is to be presumed they talked of—well, of reform, and of the pleasures of celibacy. Mrs. Seymour was so well pleased with Chauncey and the Shaker settlement that she asked the good people to take her children, to which request they consented; and she at the same time stated that she herself intended to unite with the chaste believers during the year 1873. Everything was calm; Mrs. Seymour passed Sunday night at the settlement, and on the morrow departed for Albany. Soon after she left, the children, by their prattle, discovered to the Shakers who their mother was, which knowledge greatly scandalized these good people, and not a little chagrined Chauncey. A consultation was at once held, and it was determined that the children could not be kept. Yesterday morning Chauncey Miller determined to follow the lady to Albany to make arrangements for the return of her children. Sadly he harnessed a sorry beast and a dilapidated wagon,—so different from the stylish establishment used on Sunday,—and wended his way hitherward. He called on Mrs. Dr. Burleigh, was by her politely received, and, on his stating the object of his visit to her as delicately as possible, she colored slightly and answered "very well"—nothing more. Chauncey then bade her adieu, thinking that "The children of this world are, in their generation, wiser than the children of light."

## EVANSTON.

The citizens of Evanston are called upon to cast their votes for or against organization as a village under the new provision of the statutes.

The Philosophical Association have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Professor Oliver Marcy; Secretary, Rev. E. N. Packard; Corresponding Secretary, Andrew Shuman; Treasurer, Lyman J. Gage.

This society, as its name indicates, does not confine itself to any one branch of knowledge, but pushes its investigations into the fields of organic and inorganic matter, history, biography, and literature.

On its roll of members are found names well known in science, medicine, and literature.

The Association contemplate giving a course of free lectures this winter, as has been their custom, finding the lecturers within their own body.

**California Sunday Train.**

The Government overland mail train leaves Chicago to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a. m., *via* Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, stopping at all regular stations on main line, and connecting at Omaha with Union Pacific express train for Denver, San Francisco, and all intermediate points. Tickets *via* Chicago & Northwestern or C., B. & Q. Railroads will be taken on this train.

**Burnett's Toilet Preparation**

are choice and select, and always please.

**Cod Liver Oil.**

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

—A manufacturer in Bristol, England, has just made a monster umbrella for an African chief. It is sixty-five feet in circumference, the lancewood ribs being nine feet long, and there are 140 yards of material in it. It is covered with red, blue, and white chintz, and takes two men to expand it.

## LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

**ILLINOIS.**

The gentlemen named below will speak at the times and places designated:

SENATOR TRUMBULL.
Cairo, Alexander County, Saturday, Oct. 19.
Marion, Williamson County, Monday, Oct. 21.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

GOVERNOR T. A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.
Chicago, Tuesday, Oct. 22.
LaSalle, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Peoria, Thursday, Oct. 24.
Monmouth, Warren Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Quincy, Saturday, Oct. 26.

GENERAL BLACK.
Tuscola, Douglas Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Marion, Williamson Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Louisville, Clay Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Waukegan, Lake Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Woodstock, McHenry Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
Freeport, Stephenson Co., Saturday, Nov. 2.
The above are all day meetings.

THE HON. WILLIAM BROSS.
Tuscola, Douglas Co., Saturday, Oct. 19, day.
Vandalia, Fayette Co., Monday, Oct. 21, day.
Greenville, Bond Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22, day.
Collinsville, Madison Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23, day.
Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Thursday, Oct. 24, night.
Ramsey, Fayette Co., Friday, Oct. 25, day.
Assumption, Christian Co., Saturday, Oct. 26, day.

THE HON. W. J. ALLEN.
Metropolis, Massac Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander Co., Thursday, Oct. 30.

THE HON. C. H. MOORE AND A. E. STEVENSON.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Chenoa, McLean Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Lexington, McLean Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Leroy, McLean Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Saybrook, McLean Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Mackinaw, Tazewell Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
The above are all night meetings.

JUDGE EUSTACE.
Carrollton, Green Co., Oct. 19, day.
Jerseyville, Jersey Co., Oct. 21, day.
Alton, Madison Co., Oct. 22, night.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Oct. 23, day.
Sparta, Randolph Co., Oct. 24, night.
Chester, Randolph Co., Oct. 25, day.
Tamaroa, Perry Co., Oct. 25, night.
Carbondale, Jackson Co., Oct. 28, night.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Oct. 29, night.
Centralia, Marion Co., Oct. 30, night.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Oct. 31, day.
Paris, Edgar Co., Nov. 1, day.

THE HON. W. H. NEECE.
LaHarpe, Hancock Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Terre Haute, Henderson Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Oquawka, Henderson Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
And in Mercer County from Oct. 24 to 31. The above are all night meetings.

HON. W. W. O'BRIEN.
Cairo, Saturday, Oct. 19.

THE HON. JOHN R. EDEN.
Neoga, Cumberland Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Newton, Jasper Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
St. Marie, Jasper Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22, night.
New Liberty, Jasper Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Porterssville, Crawford Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Hardinsville, Crawford Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Russelville, Lawrence Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Bridgeport, Lawrence Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Lovington, Moultrie Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.

THE HON. JOHN N. GWIN.
Neoga, Cumberland Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Vandalia, Fayette Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Greenville, Bond Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Effingham, Effingham Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Robinson, Crawford Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Lovington, Moultrie Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Paris, Edgar Co., Friday, Nov. 1.

THE HON. W. E. WORTHINGTON.
Yates City, Knox Co., Saturday, Oct. 19.
Lawn Ridge, Peoria Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Southampton, Peoria Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Kickapoo, Peoria Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Trivoli, Peoria Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Kingston, Peoria Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Funk's School-House, Stark Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Bradford, Stark Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Duncan, Stark Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Brimfield, Peoria Co., Friday, Nov. 1.
The above are all evening meetings.

CHARLES FEINSE, ESQ.
Spring Bay, Woodford Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Metamora, Woodford Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Washburn, Woodford Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Lacon, Marshall Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Henry, Marshal Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Hennepin, Putnam Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.

THE HON. S. G. BRONSON AND CHAUNCY ELWOOD, ESQ.
Sandwich, DeKalb Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Clinton, DeKalb Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Shabbona, DeKalb Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Mayfield, DeKalb Co., Friday, Oct. 25.

THE HON. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER.
Mt. Pulaski, Logan Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Clinton, DeWitt Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Decatur, Macon Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Pana, Christian Co., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Taylorville, Christian Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Petersburg, Menard Co., Saturday, Oct. 26.
Beardstown, Cass Co., Monday, Oct. 28.
Virginia, Cass Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Pekin, Tazewell Co., Wednesday, Oct. 30.
Washington, Tazewell Co., Thursday, Oct. 31.
Eureka, Woodford Co., Friday, Nov. 1.

GENERAL JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
Woodstock, McHenry Co., Monday, Oct. 21.
Dundee, Kane Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Friday, Oct. 25.
Yorkville, Kendall Co., Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.

THE HON. J. C. STOUGHTON.
Downer's Grove, DuPage Co., Monday evening, Oct. 21.
Naperville, DuPage Co., Tuesday evening, Oct. 22.
Wheaton, DuPage Co., Wednesday evening, Oct. 23.
Lombard, DuPage Co., Thursday evening, Oct. 24.


REAL ESTATE.

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the mill, the farm, and the fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear lakes and running streams,—in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.

GRAIN can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track, $4 to $8 per acre; further away, $2.50 to $4 per acre. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the new law (March, 1872), get 160 acres Free, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children Carried Free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for PAMPHLET containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address:
LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
Or 23 Fifth-av., corner Ninth-st., N. Y.

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Only Four Miles from Court House, accessible by Steam Cars.

COMMUTATION FARE..........8¾ CENTS.

Large frontage on Humboldt Boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs. Trees have been set out over the entire ... equal to any other in this vicinity, flowing at rate of 250 gallons per minute of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by the city improvements, which will soon reach this vicinity. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payments required of parties making improvements. Price of lots, from $300 to $475. We can furnish printed abstracts of title to the above property.

WING & FARLIN,
No. 68 East Madison-st., corner of State-st., Room 4.

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On the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. 12,000,000 acres of the best Farming and Mineral lands in America.
3,000,000 acres in Nebraska, in the Platte Valley, now for sale.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil,

For grain-growing and stock-raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.
Cheaper in price, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

The best location for Colonies—Soldiers entitled to Homestead of 160 acres.
Send for the new Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish, and Danish, mailed free everywhere. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb

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REMOVAL.

Jno. C. Partridge & Co

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, to their new store, 48 and 50 Lake-st. Western Agents for P. Lorillard & Co.'s Tobaccos.

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Architectural Iron Works,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Wor, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

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JAPANESE MERMAID!

A great curiosity. Can be seen at the store of the
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,
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FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY
ENTITLED "WASHING DAY."

This is the first of a series of fine Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea.
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,
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"SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE."
OLIVE LOGAN

Cannot be engaged through Lecture Bureaus for her new lecture on "Successful People." Committees must address her in person at No. 55 West Ninth-st., New York, in order to effect an engagement.

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HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN. Remarkable Reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
3 times a day cure
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Stone in the Bladder,
Catarrh in the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
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Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver.
It is not a spring water. For sale by all druggists.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDS,
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THE LARGEST
EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE IN THE WEST,
ARE NOW OFFERING
A MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF GOODS
IN EACH DEPARTMENT
OF THEIR STOCK,
AND SELL EVERY ARTICLE
AT THE LOWEST PRICE MADE IN
THIS MARKET.
FULL LINES OF "SELECTED STYLES" PRINTS.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

NOW READY:

THE OCTOBER NUMBER,

Being Part I. of the New Volume (1872-3) of

The Sunday Magazine.

A Monthly of Recreation and Instruction. Edited by THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D., and W. G. BLAIKIE, D. D. Profusely Illustrated. Containing a great variety of Instructive and Entertaining Articles, Choice Serial Stories, etc, etc.; conspicuous among which are the following:

CROOKED PLACES: A Story of Struggles and Hopes. By Edward Garrett, author of "Occupations of a Retired Life."

AMONG THE STRICKEN. By Thomas Guthrie, D.D.

There will also shortly be begun in this Magazine

A NEW SERIAL STORY,

By the author of "The Schonberg-Cotta Family."

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE commences a new volume with the present issue. Year by year this periodical has met with extended favor; and this its conductors accept as an incitement to fresh effort to make the Magazine yet more fully realize its original object. They feel assured that their readers will regard the promises they are enabled to give respecting the new volume as some proof of their continued anxiety to attain this end.

TERMS—Yearly subscription, $2.75. Single number, 25 cents. With Lippincott's Magazine, $5.75. Liberal Clubbing Rates.
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715 & 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document

OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY."

"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:
No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
No. 4—Hon. John Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. G...'s Portland Speech.
No. 5—Speeches of Judge ... and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.
No. 6—Speech of Hon. James B... of Kentucky, Expenditures of the Government.
No. 7—Letter of Ex-Attorney General J. S. Black, arraigning Grant.
No. 8—Speech of Hon. Allen G. Thurman—Why Democrats Should Vote for Greeley.
No. 9—Record of President Grant and Cabinet from the Seat of Government to the neglect of the People's Business.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 15 to 20 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL as follows:

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| CITY OF NEW YORK | Thursday, Oct. 24, 11 a.m. |
| CITY OF BROOKLYN | Saturday, Oct. 26, 7 p.m. |
| CITY OF BALTIMORE | Thursday, Oct. 31, 2 p.m. |
| CITY OF MONTREAL | Saturday, Nov. 2, 2 p.m. |
| CITY OF ANTWERP | Thursday, Nov. 7, 10 a.m. |
| CITY OF BRUSSELS | Saturday, Nov. 9, 12 noon. |

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
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| First Cabin | $75 | Steerage | $34 |
| To London | 80 | To London | 38 |
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Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or
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86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

| From New York. | | From New York. | |
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| Cuba | Oct. 23 | Abyssinia | Oct. 19 |
| Scotia | Oct. 30 | Batavia | Oct. 26 |
| Java | Nov. 6 | Algeria | Nov. 2 |

And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold.
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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
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ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
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J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 13 West Madison-st., Chicago.

EXCELSIOR COMPANY.

NORTHWESTERN EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
OF CHICAGO.

Organized under the Laws of the State of Illinois.

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GENERAL AGENT,
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The corporators of this Association, having secured the lease of the property and fixtures formerly used for the manufacture of "EXCELSIOR," and owned by Wm. L. Church, on the North Branch, in the City of Chicago, and having a license under the Laws of the State of Illinois, invite Capitalists, Furniture Dealers, Mattress Manufacturers, China and Glassware Dealers, Lounge Manufacturers, Carriage Manufacturers, Toy and Fancy Goods Dealers, Upholsterers, Candy Manufacturers, etc., to call at the office of the Company, No. 160 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block, basement, where the subscription books are kept, and sign for stock in this enterprise. The capital stock consists of 500 shares, of $100 each share, $25 cash per share to be paid at the time of issue of certificate, and $25 additional on the 1st of January, 1873. It is the intention of the Company to manufacture the first year nothing but Excelsior; afterward, at the option of the majority of the stockholders, to add such other branches of Wooden manufacture as would not interfere with the manufacture of Excelsior.
For full particulars and all information regarding past and future of the enterprise, apply at the office of the Company. OTTO VON FRITSCH,
General Agent N. W. E. M. Co.,
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SPECTACLES.

New Application of Electricity.

J. MOSES' ELECTRO-GALVANIC SPECTACLES!

Attached to these Spectacles are two scientifically constructed Galvanic Batteries—unseen when worn—delivering through the nerves of the head
A SOFT AND CONTINUOUS STREAM OF ELECTRICITY,
Vitalizing and giving healthy action to the entire nervous system of those parts, *absolutely and certainly curing*
PARTIAL PARALYSIS OF THE OPTIC NERVE, WEAK OR DISEASED VISION, NEURALGIA OF THE HEAD OR FACE, LOSS OF MENTAL ENERGY,
And a host of Nervous Diseases, arising from depression of the nervous system.
W. H. GILLMORE, Editor of The People, Concord, New Hampshire, SAYS: "They are perfect in every respect. Previous to using them I had abandoned reading and writing by gas-light. * * From the first hour of their use we realized a most grateful relief, and since using them I have frequently been engaged until midnight with no pain or inconvenience to my eyes."
Wholesale and Retail Agents Wanted Everywhere.
Apply to J. MOSES, 398 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

EXCURSIONS.

Cook's Excursions and Tours

ALL ROUND AND IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE WORLD.

THOMAS COOK, from London, England, Pioneer and Chief Promoter of Tourist Systems in Europe and the Continent, now conducting a Pleasure Expedition round the world, may be seen at the Sherman House, Chicago,

This Day, Saturday, Oct. 19,

By any who desire information of Tourist arrangements for all parts of Europe, Egypt, the Nile, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, India, China, Japan, etc. Mr. Cook will be glad to add three or four ladies or gentlemen to his present party, to leave San Francisco Nov. 1, for Japan, China, India, Egypt, the Nile, Palestine, &c.
Inquirers may have, gratis, copies of Cook's Excursionist, containing full particulars of tours in Europe, and proposals for tours to and through America.
Mr. Cook and party will leave Chicago for the West on Monday morning; after which communications, with 3-cent stamp for Excursionist, can be addressed to E. M. JENKINS, Allegheny City, Pa., partner of THOMAS COOK & SON, for American business.
Chief American office to be opened in New York, Jan. 1, 1873.

HOTELS.

GARDNER HOUSE,
CHICAGO.

This new and elegant Hotel, facing Lake Michigan containing 250 rooms, is now open to the public. The proprietors have spared no pains or expense to make this one of the best Hotels in the country.
GARDNER & GOULD, Proprietors.
FRED. H. GOULD, late with Sherman House.
W. ... late with Tremont House.

PROVIDENCE WRINGER.

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NEW 1872.
MOULTON ROLLS, Most Durable.
DOUBLE SPIRAL COGGS, Easiest Working.
CURVED CLAMP, Holds Firmest.
METAL JOURNAL CASINGS.
NO WEAR OUT.
PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY,
11 Warren-st., N. Y., and Providence, R. I.

NEWSPAPER.

THE CHICAGO
DAILY AND WEEKLY UNION.

Published by the German Printing and Publishing Company, East Randolph-st., near Market, Chicago, Aug. 17. Of eighteen years' standing, and the oldest published in this language in the Northwest, except one, hereby calls the attention of Chicago merchants and business men to its value as an advertising medium.
The DAILY UNION is a prosperous morning paper, which has a large and established circulation in German families and among business men.
The circulation of the WEEKLY UNION throughout the Northwestern States is equal to that of any other German weekly in the Western States, especially in the enterprising and growing villages tributary to this city.
J. PEINIGER, Advertising Agent. HERMANN LIEB, Manager.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For the furnishing all material, setting up and putting in complete, the heating and ventilating, laundry and culinary apparatus of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.
Sealed proposals will be received until the 31st day of October, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, setting up and putting in complete, all the heating, ventilating, laundry, and culinary apparatus of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans, specifications, and details on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, architects, No. 14 South Clark-st.
Bidders will make their proposals upon the basis of being required to commence, carry on and complete the said work as shall be required by said Committee and the architects, the Committee reserving the right to furnish any boilers and machinery the county may have on hand, the value thereof to be deducted from the contract price.
All proposals must be filed with the County Clerk, addressed to the "Building Committee," and accompanied with a copy of this notice and a penal bond, with security to be approved by the Committee, in the sum of one thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids received is reserved.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for the Heating, Ventilating, Laundry and Culinary Department of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building."
S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
G. WAHL,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee of Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.
October 11, 1872.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A first-class Canvassing Agent to work in the city. A splendid chance for one who will do thorough work. Address O 67, Tribune office.

# MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

From figures shown us by a number of the banks, we arrive at the conclusion that the bank deposits in this city have been reduced about 12 per cent during the two weeks up to about the 15th instant. At the same time there was no appreciable reduction in the loans, and on the 15th the banks in general were probably expanded at least $3,000,000 more than they were on the 1st of October. No further evidence than these figures is necessary to show that money has been exceedingly tight, tighter than it has been for years. The first half of October always brings about as hard a strain for money as we experience during the year. This time it has been more severe than usual. But in view of all that is being done here, the enormous amounts that are required for rebuilding the city, the requirements for capital to move large crops, to hold cattle, hogs, lumber, etc., etc., in the country, besides helping merchants to pay their maturing liabilities to the East; doing all these things, notwithstanding the extreme difficulty of collecting in the country, it is a reassuring fact that the banks have had the firmness and discretion to keep as strong as they have. It seems probable now that the turning point in the decrease of bank deposits has been reached. An inquiry made of half a dozen banks representing nearly all branches of trade, was answered by their showing us their books, in which we find that, in nearly all cases, deposits have increased perceptibly during the last three or four days. The demand for accommodation is, of course, far ahead of the ability of the banks to meet yet, and plenty of good commercial paper, with two names, is forced into the open market, where money still commands from 1½ to 2 per cent per month, but, on the whole, we believe the monetary situation in the market has improved since the beginning of the week. It has been remarked that more currency has been sent into the country from Chicago during the last six weeks than during any similar period in past years. This is probably true, and the most noticeable feature in this connection is, that so little of it has come back. Probably considerable of this currency has been drawn off into the Southwest, and even into Texas, to pay for the large droves of cattle that have come from that quarter. The increasing receipts of cattle and hogs here, however, show that the capital is only coming back in another form, and as the West, nor Texas, cannot eat nor wear greenbacks, they will soon have to exchange them for articles that will answer those requirements, and when they do, greenbacks and National Bank notes will be plenty enough in the cities. Money is only another word for bank balances, or exchangeable value, and by the receipt here and shipment eastward of large amounts of hogs, cattle or produce money can become plenty without any great return of the currency. The most unfavorable feature in the monetary situation in the West now, is the low price of grain in the country, caused by the extortionate freights eastward.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 50c to 75 cents per $1,000 discount.

THE PROPOSED INFLATION.

It is intimated in some quarters that an endeavor will be made to elicit through the National Bank Association an expression of the opinions of National Banks regarding the advisability of the proposed issue of $44,000,000 of greenbacks. We do not know where this motion could originate, or, in fact, whether there is any ground for the rumor, but take the opportunity to show again that the policy would not only be foolish but the scheme would be impracticable. The arguments in behalf of the issue are the same as those used by Jay Gould to excuse his great gamble in gold which culminated in Black Friday, viz: that it will cause an advance in the price of gold, and so help to move the grain crops, upon which the railroads have laid their embargo of high freights. The argument is, however, in the interest of the railroads, who see the possibility of having to put up the price of gold or else put down the rates of freight. But aside from all these arguments, the scheme is impracticable. Even if the Secretary has the legal authority which he claims to increase the volume of greenbacks, he could pay them out for nothing but United States bonds at par or less than par in gold. The bids to the Treasury for the sale of bonds this week, were so high that the Government could only buy a portion of the proposed $100,000,000. Now, if it were known that the Secretary was endeavoring to buy $44,000,000 more, it is quite certain he would not get them, without paying more than par if gold which he is forbidden by law to do.

THE FREIGHT TARIFFS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

Of all the folly and shortsightedness connected with the freighting business, the action of the General Freight Agents of the railroads is an exhibition of the most consummate stupidity. If there was war, instead of mutual interest, between the shippers and the railroad men, then we should expect to see just such action as we now see. What are the facts in the case? These freight agents hold a meeting,—a "convention," —and then resolve to advance rates 10c. This is done without a word or note of warning to the shipper; and, consequently, in nine cases out of ten, he is caught with grain on hand that has cost him more than he can get out of it under the new tariff. He quietly pockets the loss (as every Western shipper did on last Sept. 1), and goes ahead again, thinking it will be at least a month before another rise. Sept. 15, another rise of 5c is announced without warning, and the shipper the time can probably get out without loss, only handling a few thousands each for nothing. Things go along quietly as usual. Farmers get scared at the rapid advance in freights and hurry their corn to market. The dealers, to keep their customers, have to take all that comes. Cars get scarce, and stocks accumulate. Shippers are nervous, fearing a bombshell, but the freight agents keep in ambush until the stocks get large enough, and then, without over twenty-four hours' notice, another rise is announced, and so it ever is and has been.

If the railroad men would give notice, say, Aug. 1, that a certain rate would be adopted Sept. 1, and again another at a later date, and so give the shipper a chance for his life, it would be as well for them, and enable shippers to avoid the breakers. The freight must go over the roads, and it is not for the interest of the railroads to break down the shippers.

Prohibition seems to be the policy of the railroads. Instead of building new cars and trying to encourage large shipments, freights are advanced, again and again, as if the experiment was being tried to find out just the point of prohibition. When that is reached, these agents (who hold the prosperity of the country in their hands, and only seem happy when everybody else is miserable), then quietly retire into their shells and "winter over."

But for the water routes the western country would, in a few years, be impoverished by the railroads. One would suppose that sensible men would see that for railroads to pay they must be run through prosperous communities, and that their system of impoverishing the country will re-act, and that sooner than they expect. Already the farmers are talking of letting their grounds next season remain uncultivated, except what they can till with their own labor. The exorbitant rates now demanded have reduced the prices of grain to a figure that the entire crop will not pay for the help that is hired to raise, harvest and market it—and, as a consequence, the lands cannot be rented or labor hired to cultivate them. GRAIN BUYER.

One of the reasons that the railroad companies adhere so tenaciously to high rates of freight is that the roads must earn dividends not only on their actual cost, but on a vast amount of water. But they are killing the goose that has laid the golden eggs, and the time must come when railroad stocks will decline to prices commensurate with the legitimate earnings of the roads at rates of freight and fares that will permit people to live in the country.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote stocks and bonds in this market this afternoon as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s of '81 | 115⅞ | 116⅛ |
| 5-20s of '62 | 115¼ | 115⅝ |
| 5-20s of '64 | 115⅛ | 115½ |
| 5-20s of '65 | 115⅛ | 115½ |
| 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July | 114⅜ | 114¾ |
| 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July | 114⅝ | 114⅞ |
| 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July | 114⅛ | 114⅝ |
| 10-40s | 108⅝ | 108⅞ |
| U. S. 6s (new issue) | 110⅛ | 110⅝ |
| U. S. currency 6s | 113 | 113⅜ |
| Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s | | 100 and int. |
| Chicago City 7s | | 99 and int. |
| Cook County 7s | | 99 and int. |
| Illinois, County and Township 10s, 92½@95 | | |
| Sterling Exchange, (large drafts). | 109½@110½ | |

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Oct. 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wood st, north of and near Bloomingdale road, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $500.

Ridgeville road, n w corner of McReynolds st, Lot 9, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $800.

Lot 23, in Block 4 of Cushing's Blocks 4 and 5, of w ½ n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $310.

Lots 56 to 65, in Walker's s ½ of n w ¼ Block 11, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $2,900.

East 65 ft of Lots 45 and 46, in Block 1 of Hubbard's Lot 14, in Block 24, of s ½ Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 31, in Block 14, Holstein, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $450.

Fremont st, bet Clay and Center sts, w f, 24x125 ft, dated July 17; consideration, $1,000.

Blue Island av, bet Sixteenth and Evans sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 11, in Block 10, Union Park Addition, with improvements, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $7,500.

Wallace st, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $650.

Howard st, 116 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 22x124 ft, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $900.

Blue Island av, 179 ft n e of Wood st, s f, 21x100 ft, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $1,800.

Harbine st, bet Western av and Oakley st, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Sept. 7; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 84, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $1,000.

Dussold st, between Union and Halsted sts, n f, Lot 5, of Lots 5 and 6, with improvements, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $1,650.

North Wells st, between North av and Carl st, w f, Lot 2 of Lot 112, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $6,250.

McGrath st, between Hoyne and Leavitt sts, n f, Lot 38; dated Oct. 17; consideration, $4,500.

Colfax st, s of Thirty-third st, e f, 33⅓ ft to alley, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 5, in Block 9, of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $1,000.

Union st, between Sixteenth and Evans sts, e f, Lot 26, dated Dec. 7, 1870; consideration, $2,200.

Taylor st, w of and near Wood st, n f, Lot 42, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $800.

Clayton st, 250 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $900.

Lots 11 to 13 in Block 3, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 30, 19, 14, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $1,800.

Huron st, bet State and Cass sts, s f, Lots 3 and 4, dated June 1; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 9 and 10, of Lot 2 of Stinson's Lot 6, in Block 25, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Oct. 12; consideration, $1,550.

Vincennes av, n e cor of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 152x120 ft, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $15,000.

Lot 33, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, Dated Oct. 10; consideration, $925.

Michigan av, n of and near Twenty-fifth st, w f 13 10-12x112½ ft, dated Oct. 12; consideration, $16,000.

West Adams st, between Hoyne and Seeley sts, s f, 26 8-10 feet to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,750.

Lot 84 in Block 50, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $500.

Lot 27 in s ½ Blocks 55 and 56, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $700.

Armour st, between Hubbard and Kinzie sts, e f, Lots 23 and 24, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $2,500.

Blue Island av, between Sixteenth and Evans sts, w f, 24 feet to alley, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 12 in Block 52, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $2,600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

West ½ north 2½ acres of Lot 8, in Hundley's e ½ s e ¼ Sec 17, 40, 14, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 5, in Block 2, of s ½ s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated July 6; consideration, $800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 15 and Lot 14 (except s 40 ft), all in Block 42, Hyde Park, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $13,500.

Lot 8, in Block 64, Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 23 and 24 of Shaw's Lots 2 and 3, Forestville, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 24 of same, dated May 23; consideration, $1,500.

E 35 ft of Lot 7, in Block 4, of Cleaverville, dated Oct. 5; consideration, $6,000.

## COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; there were none reported for the corresponding time a year ago:

| | RECEIPTS. 1872. | RECEIPTS. 1871. | SHIPMENTS. 1872. | SHIPMENTS. 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 6,971 | | 5,937 | |
| Wheat, bu | 99,130 | | 127,713 | |
| Corn, bu | 133,480 | | 338,025 | |
| Oats, bu | 44,490 | | 37,242 | |
| Rye, bu | 6,157 | | 2,896 | |
| Barley, bu | 50,140 | | 76,435 | |
| Grass seed, lbs | 58,410 | | 9,400 | |
| Flax seed, lbs | 145,620 | | 90,000 | |
| Broom corn, lbs | 62,536 | | 16,340 | |
| Cured meats, lbs | 62,530 | | 100,060 | |
| Beef, brls | | | 360 | |
| Pork, brls | | | 650 | |
| Lard, lbs | 6,820 | | 99,610 | |
| Tallow, lbs | 8,799 | | 44,000 | |
| Butter, lbs | 61,485 | | 44,110 | |
| Dressed hogs, No. | 1 | | | |
| Live hogs, No. | 15,347 | | 11,086 | |
| Cattle, No. | 3,532 | | 582 | |
| Sheep, No. | 1,489 | | | |
| Hides, lbs | 88,195 | | 107,461 | |
| Highwines, brls | 305 | | 407 | |
| Wool, lbs | 8,400 | | 49,814 | |
| Potatoes, bu | 14,380 | | 380 | |
| Lumber, m feet | 4,521 | | 2,129 | |
| Shingles, m | 765 | | 2,424 | |
| Lath, m | 87 | | 231 | |
| Salt, brls | | | 3,161 | |

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 654 bu wheat; 4,835 bu corn; 4,821 bu oats; 517 bu rye; 3,429 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 245 cars wheat; 236½ cars and 23,200 bu corn; 52 cars oats; 10½ cars rye; 105 cars barley. Total, (649 cars) 277,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were stronger to-day, with a little more activity, though the session was marked by several spells of languor. The firmer feeling was principally a reaction from the weakness of the past few days, which resulted in changing a great deal of grain from weak hands to stronger ones. The receipts of produce were less voluminous than [illegible], but another advance in freights [illegible] another hindrance to the shipping movement [illegible] raised in many a mind the conundrum, "What are we coming to?" Some slight falling off in the demand for dry goods was noticeable, but otherwise the market was without perceptible change. The stocks, though considerably reduced as compared with their condition a month ago, are still in good working order, and our merchants are prepared to fill, and are filling, all orders with their accustomed promptness. Staple cotton and woollen textiles are firmer, as are also all standard seasonable goods, whatever of weakness the market may exhibit being confined to goods now out of season or out of style. Groceries were quoted quiet, without material variation in prices. Sugars, coffees, syrups, and spices continue reasonably active, but other goods in the list are in light request only. Cheese was in good demand at full rates, the tendency in prime factory being upward. Butter was also moving on a liberal scale, the demand for the Lake Superior and lumber countries, and for shipment East, being quite active. The coal market was active, with prices generally higher, the advance being most marked in Illinois and Indiana varieties, of which the market at present is nearly bare. The prevalence of ague and other diseases in the mining districts, it is stated, has reduced the production nearly one-half, and prices were to-day advanced on all bituminous coal. Anthracite is also firmer, now being quoted at $10.00@10.50. The fish trade was in a more satisfactory condition than for some time past, the demand being active, and the supply much more liberal. Prices were without change. Dried fruits remain quiet and steady as previously quoted. The hay market was again weak. Receipts were heavy,—reaching about 30 cars,—and under a less active demand holders were willing to shade prices a little. Hides continue dull and unsettled, the tendency being downward. In the oil market the only quotable change was a ½c decline in carbon; other descriptions ruled steady. The trade in lumber was rather quiet to-day. There were no changes in prices. The demand for all descriptions of building materials continues good. Brick remains steady at $12.50 per m. Lime, cement, and other materials firm. Iron, tin, and nails are fairly active and prices unchanged. The demand for salt is increasing, and its scarcity produces an upward tendency in prices. The offerings of poultry and game were excessive to-day, and prices are weak and lower. Potatoes are in about the same condition as yesterday, choice lots only being salable. Seeds were in fair request; the offerings are light, and prices steady at yesterday's advance. Apples are going off slowly in a retail way. Winter varieties are increasing in supply, and most of the stock is going into store. Grapes are in good demand; cranberries in reasonable request at former prices; other fruits salable.

Highwines were steady and quiet at the quotation ruling for several days past. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 88c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet, but strong, rates being about 1c higher than yesterday, at 18c for corn, 17c for barley, and 18½c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Carriers asked 20c on wheat till near the close of the session, claiming that the wheat must be moved out, as it cannot be carried here, and that they could dictate terms. They finally conceded 1@1½c, but reported the transaction on "private terms." The market closed with a very unsatisfactory feeling on the part of shippers. A total of six charters was reported, which will carry out 20,000 bu wheat, 58,000 bu corn, and 75,000 bu barley.

Provisions were quiet, and said to be unchanged,—the reporter being obliged to trust operators, where they could not trace them, in reference to quotations. The few trades made in mess pork indicated a steady market, in sympathy with the reports from the Stock Yards ("unchanged"). The holders of the 100,000 lots of pork, more or less, now here, are firm at $14.50, and all who want to buy have to pay that price. It is considered probable that they will dispose of something like half of it to the lumbering regions and to Canada, before our new pork comes into active competition with the balance. It is now $2.00 per barrel above the price of new pork for December delivery, and this enormous difference keeps dealers in a state of suspense, so that they do not care, or dare, to operate as in former years, and our provision market is more dull than at the corresponding period in any former year for a long time past. Lard was dull and lower. Meats were quiet and irregular; the few green meats cut and not hitherto sold this season were pressed for sale, as the cutters do not care to keep them this warm weather. Hence they were weak. On the contrary, there was a better demand for English meats, and they were a shade firmer. The market closed nominal at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller October, $14.25@14.50; do, seller December or January, $12.50; do, seller February, $12.62½@12.75; do seller March, $12.75@12.87½. Lard, cash, 8½@8⅝c for round lots of winter; do, seller December, 7⅝@8c; do, seller January, 7¾@8c; summer rendered, 7⅜@7½c for ordinary, and 8c for choice; dry salted shoulders 6@6¼c; short ribs, 10@10½c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, nominal at 11½@13c, and green hams firm at 8½@9c for present delivery; 8@8½c seller November; 7¾@8c seller December. Green shoulders, 4¾@4½c; do short ribs, 7c. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4½@4⅝c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6⅜c for Cumberlands; 6⅜@6⅝c for short ribs; 6⅝c for long clear; 7c for short clear; 8⅝c for long cut hams; breakfast bacon, 11@12c, and bacon hams, 16@18c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $25.00@26.00. City tallow, 8@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5¼@7c. Sales were reported of 225 brls mess pork at $14.50; 150 brls do at $14.40; 1,000 brls new do, seller December at $12.50; 100 tcs new lard at 7⅞c; 60,000 lbs short ribs, 20 days in salt, seller first half November, at 8½c; 2,400 pcs green hams at 8¼c; 2,500 pcs do at 8⅛c; 50 tcs sweet pickled do at 13c; 50 brls mess beef at $9.00; 50 brls extra mess do at $10.00; 120 brls beef hams at $25.00.

Flour was quiet, the demand being almost wholly on local account, and that more for low grades than usual; the city trade is generally in the better grades of flour. Shippers were not in the market. Prices were unchanged. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 75 brls white winter extras (Burke's) at $9.83; 25 brls at $9.25; 75 brls on private terms; 300 brls spring extras (Oriental) at $7.00; 300 brls do at $6.75; 50 brls do Red Rose at $6.37½; 100 brls do at $6.30; 100 brls do at $6.25; 200 brls do at $5.87½; 500 brls do at $6.75; 23 brls superfines at $3.50; 100 brls rye flour at $4.10; 140 brls buckwheat flour at $7.50. Total, 1,988 brls. Also, 40 tons of bran at $10.00 on track.

Wheat was more active, and averaged about ½@1c higher than yesterday, the greatest advance being on cash wheat, which was about ¾c above seller November. New York was quoted stronger, but this was more than counter-balanced by the higher freight rates by lake. The stronger feeling was principally due to the local fact that most of the wheat now here has changed hands within the past few days, the holders being obliged to part with it, as they were not strong enough to bear the tighter squeeze incident to a stringent money market, and "dropped" their load into the hands of others. In addition to this, the holders of wheat bought on Canadian account have sold out recently; not because they *could not* carry it, but because they were unable to find vessels to carry it eastward from Montreal. With all the wheat now here, and a great deal that was sold to arrive, pressing on the market at once, it is no wonder that prices should decline, irrespective of the tone of other markets; nor is it astonishing that *they* should be dragged down in sympathy. These changes have now been made, and those who are still short for this month, now more than half over, find little offering, and are obliged to pay higher prices. The demand was principally from this class to-day, the November option being quiet, and the shipping movement decidedly slow. There is a good deal of wheat yet to go forward, and the vessel-men were shrewd enough to take advantage of this fact to-day; but it has been bought already, and little was wanted to ship except a few car loads to interior points. Cash No. 2 spring, or seller the month, opened at $1.11½, declined to $1.11, advanced to $1.11⅝, again receded to $1.11, improved to $1.11⅜, and closed at $1.11. Seller November sold at $1.10⅜@$1.11⅜, closing at $1.10⅜. Seller the year sold at $1.10½@1.11⅛. No. 1 spring closed at $1.16; No. 3 do at $1.00¼; and rejected do at 88½c. Cash sales were reported of 11,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.16; 11,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.11½; 24,500 bu do at $1.11⅜; 36,800 bu do at $1.11¼; 11,000 bu do at $1.11⅛; 40,400 bu do at $1.11⅛; 20,600 bu do at $1.11; 10,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.01; 14,800 bu do at $1.00½; 800 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu rejected spring at 88c; [illegible]

Corn was moderately active, and quite steady, the average prices of to-day being very nearly the outside quotations of yesterday. There was a good deal doing early, but the market was quiet and rather weak during the last half of the session. The trading was principally "speculative," and the purchasers were mostly shorts, there being few new trades made in options, and not much apparent indication to buy for shipment. New York was quoted firm but quiet, at 64½@65c, leaving less than 30c per bushel as the shipping price here, the freight charges alone being 30c. The shipments of corn now being made are of grain already owned by the shippers; they prefer sending it forward to selling it here, and breaking down the market to a still lower point by the increased volume of their offerings. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 30⅜c, advanced to 31⅛c, and declined to 30½c at the close. Seller November sold at 31⅝@32c, closing at 31½@31⅝c. Rejected closed dull at 29c, though not in large supply. Cash sales were reported of 13,200 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 31⅜c; 26,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 24,600 bu do at 31c; 44,000 bu do at 30⅞c; 45,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 30⅜c; 5,000 bu do at 30¼c; 1,600 bu rejected at 29½c; 800 bu do at 29c; 22,400 bu No. 2 afloat at 32c; 16,800 bu do at 31⅝c. Total, 219,400 bu.

Oats were more active, and ½c higher than yesterday, in sympathy with wheat, and in consequence of being reported decidedly stronger in New York. The demand was chiefly speculative, —and for this month, which was the strongest option for that reason. Seller the month sold at 21⅛@21½c, and seller November at 22⅛@22⅜c; and seller December at 23⅝c, all closing with firm holders at the outside prices paid. Strictly fresh receipts sold at 22@22⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 at 22⅛c; 4,800 bu do at 22c; 10,000 bu do at 21⅞c; 20,600 bu do at 21⅛c; 5,000 bu rejected at 19⅛c; 8,400 bu do at 19c. Total, 55,400.

Rye was in better demand than yesterday, and about ½c higher, chiefly owing to lighter receipts, which made operators hunt up the fact that we have not a large stock in store. Cash sales were reported of 6,400 bu No. 2 at 51c; 1,200 bu do at 50½c, and 400 bu rejected at 46c. Total, 8,000 bu.

Barley was in good demand, and strong at ½c advance, the decline of yesterday having brought out several buyers, and the firmer feeling was increased by a diminution in the value of receipts, as indicated on the bulletin of grain inspected in this morning. No. 2 opened at 63½c, and closed firm at 64c; No. 3 closed firm at 48c. Options were very quiet; seller first half of November sold at 62½c, and seller the month was little better than nominal at 63¾@64c. The feeling for next month was weak. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 64⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 64¼c; 23,600 bu do at 64c; 1,600 bu do at 63⅞c; 9,000 bu do at 63⅝c; 4,000 bu No. 3 at 48½c; 1,200 bu do at 48⅛c; 40,400 bu do at 48c; 3,200 bu do at 47½c; 4,800 bu do at 47c; 8,800 bu rejected at 38c; 4,000 bu do at 37½c; 10,400 bu do at 37c; 800 bu by sample at 83c; 1,200 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 79c; 800 bu do at 76c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do do at 68c; 1,600 bu do at 65c; 1,200 bu do at 64c; 400 bu do at 45c. Total, 120,600 bu.

THE PETROLEUM SUPPLY.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says: The movement of the producers to discontinue the production of oil for a limited time in order to raise the price and work off their old stock, still continues, and with one or two exceptional cases, the wells have all kept their agreement to discontinue production.

At the last meeting of the Producers' Council, on Saturday, at Titusville, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, False reports have been circulated in the Eastern market, to the effect that the producers intend starting their wells at once,

*Resolved*, That the Council instruct its executive officers to telegraph to some of the leading exporters of New York City an emphatic denial of said reports, and also the assurance that each district has, this day, unanimously decided not to resume pumping until the full 30 days have expired; also, we will have $5 per barrel of 42 gallons, for our crude oil.

That the Committee on Finance be instructed to take under consideration the best means of raising funds to meet the wants, and provide for the general expense in carrying out the plans about to be submitted for the region, to report, if possible, at our next meeting.

The great trouble with the Producers' Association, at Oil City, seems to be the self-flowing well that sends out some 150 brls per day *nolens volens*. There is some talk of firing the well, as a warning to other refractory wells and persons, who disregard the ukase of the oil-producers.

PACKING.

The annual circular of Messrs. Henry Milward & Co., dated yesterday, says:

"As has been our custom for many years, we lay before our patrons the replies we have received from the various packing points, as to the prospects of the coming hog crop. The answers are from 100 points, and from the very heart of the hog-growing regions. We have been somewhat delayed in making up our summary, owing to the tardiness of the replies.

"The following is the summary of the returns:

| | More. | Fewer. | About same. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois | 14 | 16 | 8 |
| Indiana | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| Iowa | 6 | 8 | 9 |
| Missouri | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| Kansas and Nebraska | 4 | — | 2 |
| Total | 40 | 30 | 30 |

"We simply reproduce these supplies as they are furnished, and we must say they do not, on the whole, confirm the very general impression in regard to the coming crop. From personal investigation in the far regions of Kansas and Nebraska, the largely increased amount of land that was this year placed under cultivation, with the heavy yield of the new corn crop, and the fact that the farmers of the present time are using their old corn for fuel, beside feeding it to the very heavy supply of hogs which appears all over these States, together with the very low price for the old crop, almost warrant the belief that there ought to be more than last season. On the other hand, it must be remembered there has been an immense summer supply, largely in excess of any previous time. The receipts at this point from the 1st of January to the 1st of October were 2,136,241, against 1,393,274 same time last year, an excess of 743,970 head. The receipts from March 1 (the close of the packing season, to Oct. 1 were 1,506,071. Shipments, 1,249,773. Receipts for same time, 1871, were 953,246. Shipments same time, 743,426, an excess of 552,826 head.

"During almost the whole of the last packing season, rivalry among packers forced the market up to unreasonable prices. The competition was so extreme that all profit must, as usual for the past two years, have gone into the pockets of the farmers; but to middle men, or after purchasers of the stock, the season, taken altogether, must have been a tolerably remunerative one, and prices have advanced so materially that great danger to packers the coming season is likely to ensue. The abundant supply and comparatively low price of English meats during the season brought out free buyers both for the English and the Continental markets, and up to the middle of the summer dealers on the other side reported a prosperous trade. About the 1st of August large quantities of poor summer stuff from Boston began to arrive, and had to be sold for what it would bring, and, as a consequence, the regular product suffered for a long time; later, however, there was a reaction, and the balance of the product sold at remunerative prices. So far only a few purchases have been made for the English markets for future delivery. Packers seem unwilling to name prices. The tone of our private advices from the other side is decidedly for low prices, notwithstanding there is a reported deficiency in the grain crop, and a partial failure of the potato crop, and a general spreading of the rinderpest and a consequent high price of fresh beef. Many argue that the artisans and laborers of the United Kingdom are receiving high prices for their labor, consequently they will buy more freely; that is quite possible, yet it must be understood that, on account of their seeming prosperity, they are more independent, and prefer to pay the higher price for the home cure than the lower price for American bacon. The outlook, to say the least, is not at all flattering for English dealers. There has been a fair Continental demand, and we hear of some contracts made during September at comparatively low prices, but just now that class of buyers is entirely out of the market.

"Beef-packing here is going on in a small way; at Kansas City, Mo., and other points west of the Mississippi, we understand that the business will be quite extensively prosecuted. The present price of cattle, such as are used for slaughtering, is from $3.50 to $5.00 ₩ 100 lbs gross, and the present price of product is $14.00@16.00 ₩ tierce for prime mess, and $17.00@19.00 for India mess. Beef hams, $25.00@26.00 ₩ brl. Prime packers' tallow, 8½@8⅝c.

"The stock of old product on hand, as reported by warehousemen and packers, is 110,000 brls of mess pork, 5,725 tcs of lard, 900,000 lbs of shoulders, 250,000 lbs of short rib. We have no definite information in regard to the hog crop of the United Kingdom, but understand there is a considerable increase in cattle and sheep."

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly Report No. 10, of the Bureau of Statistics, is in press, and shows the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended April 30, 1872, and for the ten months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of the [illegible] Mr. E. B. Elliott, acting Chief of the Bureau, [illegible] the following synopsis:

| Periods. | Imports. | Domestic exports (specie values.) | Foreign exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Month ended April 30, 1872 | $53,865,485 | $42,798,319 | $2,078,536 |
| Month ended April 30, 1871 | 50,712,209 | 49,002,087 | 2,137,245 |
| Ten months ended April 30, 1872 | 521,201,459 | 409,741,561 | 18,724,027 |
| Ten months ended April 30, 1871 | 434,743,688 | 423,829,619 | 24,164,779 |

It will be noticed that for the ten months ended April 30, 1872, the imports are in excess of the domestic and foreign exports combined to the amount of $93,005,871, or about 22 per cent, while for the corresponding period of 1871 the exports predominated to the amount of $13,280,710, or about 3 per cent.

The relative amounts of the foregoing, which consisted of specie and bullion, and of merchandise, respectively, for the ten months ended April 30, 1872, as compared with the corresponding period of 1871, were as follows:

| | | Imports. | Dom exp's (spe val.) | For'n exp's |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Specie and bullion | 1872 | $11,982,368 | $41,046,854 | $5,372,390 |
| | 1871 | 17,928,513 | 64,541,374 | 12,572,686 |
| Mer'dse | 1872 | 509,219,091 | *368,424,707 | 12,351,637 |
| | 1871 | 416,815,175 | †359,288,245 | 11,592,173 |

*Of this amount, $10,270,539 was from Pacific ports.
†$12,887,557 from Pacific ports.

The value of the foreign commodities remaining in warehouse April 30, 1872, was $90,958,406, as compared with $55,884,292, April 30, 1871.

The following are the amounts carried in American and foreign vessels, and in cars and other land vehicles, respectively:

TEN MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 1872.

| | Imports. | Domestic exports, (mix'd values.) | Foreign exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| American vessels | $133,163,489 | $136,174,543 | $5,464,180 |
| Foreign vessels | 367,850,926 | 267,578,205 | 10,663,534 |
| Land vehicles | 15,187,044 | 5,560,378 | 2,596,313 |

TEN MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 1871.

| | Imports. | Domestic exports, (mix'd values.) | Foreign exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| American vessels | $126,151,108 | $149,151,978 | $7,930,427 |
| Foreign vessels | 296,290,641 | 311,917,101 | 14,204,641 |
| Land vehicles | 12,301,939 | 4,225,743 | 2,029,711 |

From those tables it appears that of the total amount of our foreign commerce carried in *vessels* during the ten months ended April 30, 1872, about 71 per cent was in foreign vessels, and for the same period of 1871 nearly 69 per cent.

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, which entered and cleared, during the twelve months ended April 30, 1872, were as follows:

| | ENTERED. No. | ENTERED. Tons. | CLEARED. No. | CLEARED. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American vessels | 10,742 | 3,755,560 | 10,453 | 3,703,711 |
| Foreign vessels | 19,066 | 7,084,475 | 18,910 | 6,871,580 |
| Total | 29,808 | 10,840,035 | 29,363 | 10,575,291 |

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 1871.

| | ENTERED. No. | ENTERED. Tons. | CLEARED. No. | CLEARED. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American vessels | 10,664 | 3,651,811 | 10,584 | 3,681,216 |
| Foreign vessels | 19,382 | 5,973,900 | 19,273 | 5,893,218 |
| Total | 30,046 | 9,625,711 | 29,857 | 9,574,434 |

In addition to the usual monthly summaries, this report contains valuable tables, showing the tonnage of the country from 1820 to 1871, inclusive, by years, quinquennial periods, and decades, and exhibiting, not only the tonnage, but also the number of vessels and crews.

The report also contains a table showing the value of the foreign trade of the United States, in gold dollars, by years and decades, for the period of fifty-one years, from Oct. 1, 1820, to June 30, 1871, inclusive. This is followed by statements showing the estimated reduction of customs receipts under the acts of May 1 and June 6, 1872, collections of internal revenue for the first ten months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872; public debt of the United States, August 1, 1872; reduction of the public debt from March 1, 1869, to August 1, 1872; also an analysis of the public debt of the United States, by quarters, according to receipts and expenditures, from 1835 to 1872.

In this number is embraced a carefully prepared table showing, for the calendar years 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, the movement of commodities in warehouse, and their calculated mean duration of stay therein. The mean duration of stay, as indicated by the data for the entire period, was about 89 days; the duration of stay commodities entered during the first half of the respective calendar years averaging 80½ days, and during the latter half of the years 97¼ days.

In Philadelphia the mean stay in warehouse is about 154 days; in San Francisco, 149 days; in Boston, 116 days; in New York, 109 days; in Baltimore, 69 days; and in New Orleans, 45 days.

In the warehouses of the United States the stay is, in general, of shorter duration than in those of Great Britain or of France; the stay in those of France being, in turn, generally of shorter duration than in those of Great Britain.

A statement is given of the exports from the United States to Belgium during the calendar year 1870; also a table showing the earnings of railroads in the United States from 1868 to 1871, both inclusive, together with reports in regard to the condition and manufacture of locomotives in the United States for April, 1872.

An abstract of partial returns of the census of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, taken April 3, with reference to the night of Sunday, April 2, 1871, follows. The population of the United Kingdom increased, during the decade from 1851 to 1861, at the decennial rate of 5.74 per cent, or at the annual rate of 0.56 per cent; during the decade from 1861 to 1871, at the decennial rate of 8.60 per cent, or at the annual rate of 0.83 per cent.

In England and Wales the decennial rates of increase for these periods were, respectively, 12 and 13 per cent. In the United States, the decennial rate of increase, from 1860 to 1870, was 22.6 per cent.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were moderately active, prices remaining about the same as at the close of 'Change. No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1.11@1.11⅛ seller the month (closing at $1.11), and $1.10⅛ seller November. Corn was dull and steady at 30⅛@30⅜c seller October, closing at 30¼c, and 31⅛c seller November. Two charters were taken in the afternoon, one for Buffalo at 17c for corn, and carriers were asking 17½c at the close; also one for Edwardsville at 21c for corn. Other grain was neglected.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

ALCOHOL—Was in continued good demand and quotable at $1.78@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The market was unchanged. The stocks of old are ample, but the new crop is reported light and inferior. Choice green hurl is scarce and prices tend upward. We continue to quote: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00@120.00 for choice; and $130.00@150.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—There is not much demand for beans. They are coming in quite freely, and the market is easy with a declining tendency, quotable at $1.50@2.25 for common to fair. Sales comprise 30 bu navies at $2.50; 30 sacks medium at $1.75.

BUTTER—With the exception of slightly increased activity in the demand for fair to good qualities for shipment to Lake Superior and the lumber country, no new features were developed in connection with this market. The inquiry for shipment East and South, and to supply current local wants, continues steadily fair, and notwithstanding the liberal character of the receipts prices keep well up, and may be quoted steady. We repeat our list: Strictly choice dairy, 25@28c; fair to good grades, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Grain bags remain quiet, but at the low prices now prevalent the market is strong, dealers refusing to fill orders at any concession from the quotations. In other goods coming under this head there was a fair movement at steady prices. We quote: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand continues good, although the recent strikes have caused a temporary falling off in orders. The market is firmer at the following quotations: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime, $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $12.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

| | First quality. | Double strength. |
|---|---|---|
| 6x 8 to 7x 9 | $ 5.75 | $ 8.00 |
| 7x10 to 8x10 | 6.50 | 9.00 |
| 8x11 to 10x12 | 7.00 | 9.50 |
| 8x14 to 10x15 | 7.50 | 11.00 |
| 10x14 to 12x18 | 8.00 | 13.00 |
| 14x16 to 16x20 | 8.50 | 15.00 |
| 14x22 to 16x24 | 9.00 | 17.00 |
| 18x22 to 18x30 | 10.50 | 18.50 |
| 20x28 to 24x30 | 12.00 | 20.00 |
| 26x28 to 24x36 | 13.00 | 22.00 |
| 26x34 to 26x40 | 14.00 | 24.00 |
| 28x28 to 28x44 | 15.00 | 26.00 |
| 28x46 to 30x48 | 16.00 | 27.00 |
| 30x50 to 30x52 | | 30.00 |
| 32x54 to 34x56 | | 34.00 |
| 34x58 to 34x60 | | 38.00 |
| 36x60 to 40x60 | | 40.00 |

COOPERAGE—Stocks are ample, but there are not many orders coming in at present. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.55; lard tierces, $1.80@1.85; whisky barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $6.50@7.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $29.00@30.00 ₩ m; whisky barrel staves, $25@27.00 ₩ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Continue in good request, [illegible] quality. Grapes, $2.75. Sales include 20 boxes at $3.50@4.50.

CHEESE—Was again active, with prices firm at the advance recently noted. Stocks of Western cheese are ample. New York factory is in reduced supply and an advance is talked of. We quote: New York factory, 15@15½c; Ohio factory, 13@14½c; Western factory, 13@14½c.

COAL—The arrivals of bituminous coal have been very light for a number of days past, and, under an active demand, stocks have become so much reduced that there are beginning to be fears of a "coal famine." Consequently dealers have determined upon a general advance, and our quotations are to-day marked up 50c@$1.00 ₩ ton all around. Hard coal is also firmer, Lackawanna now being quoted at $10.00@10.50. Following is the revised list: Lehigh lump, $11.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.00@10.50; Lackawanna, $10.00@10.50; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00@10.50; Blossburg, $9.50@10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50.

EGGS—The market is better supplied, and, under a light demand, rules weaker, strictly fresh bringing 24@25c. Sales include 140 cases at 24c; 100 doz at 23c; 18 boxes at 21c; 48 pkgs limed at 20c.

FEATHERS—Are in continued good demand, and quotable, from first hands, at 70@71c for prime live geese; jobbing price, 71½c; mixed range from 20@60c, according to quality.

FISH—A good business was doing in this department to-day, and prices were steady and firm. Stocks are improving, and dealers are again filling orders with something like their accustomed promptness. There is still a scarcity of salmon, but the goods are *en route*, and the coming week will see the stocks of nearly all descriptions in good working order. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, 1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—A gradual improvement is noticeable in the condition of this market, the demand exhibiting a steady increase, and prices ruling a trifle firm for most descriptions. Stocks are not large, but are equal to all demands. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, $2.25@2.30; blackberries, new, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 19@20c; peaches, halves, 7@7½c; do, quarters, 6½@7c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, 5@6½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8½@9c.

GAME—There is an over-supply, and prices are weak in consequence. Sales include 30 doz prairie chickens at $3.50@3.75; 25 doz at $2.50@3.00; 40 doz mallard ducks at $2.50@2.75; 25 dozen small at $1.50@2.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The offerings of apples are large, good winter varieties being in some demand, other kinds go off slowly in a retail way. Cranberries are in good request, at $10.00@11.00 per brl, for choice cultivated. Grapes sell readily. Sales include 1 car choice apples at $2.00; 1 car do at $2.25; 100 brls at $2.00@2.50; 159 brls do at $2.00; 2 cars delv, at $1.95; 80 brls at $1.75; 50 brls at $1.50; 20 bu at 35c; 25 baskets at $1.00; 45 brls wild cranberries at $9.00; 30 brls good at $10.00; 20 brls at $10.75; 100 brls extra at $11.50; 20 baskets Catawba grapes at $1.09; 65 cases (36 lbs) at $2.75@3.00; 25 cases Isabella at $2.50; 20 cases Iona at $1.50; 20 baskets Isabella at 75@80c.

GROCERIES—In the grocery market but slight change was noticeable. Trade was only moderately active, and the prevalent feeling was not particularly buoyant, though there was no material "softening" of prices of any article in the list. Sugars are now in fair supply, and stocks generally are fully equal to the demand. We quote:

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 22½@22¾c; prime Rio, 21½@21¾c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13¾@13¾c; granulated, 13@13¼c; A, standard, 12⅞@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12⅛@12⅝c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12¼@12½c; C, No. 2, 11⅞@12c; yellow C, 11¼@11½c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@11c; fair do, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@9c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The receipts to-day were large—unusually so —and this fact in connection with some falling off in the demand had a tendency, and the opinion seemed to be pretty generally entertained that prices would suffer an early decline. Dealers were still paying the following prices, but sales at outside figures were rare: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $18.00@19.00; do loose pressed, $17.00@18.00; new prairie, pressed, $11.00@12.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In the hide market there was no improvement to note. Buyers are still holding off, and small lots only were salable at the quoted prices. Should there be any material falling off in receipts a further decline may possibly be averted, but this is an event not looked for. Neither local nor Eastern tanners were willing to pay over 10½c for heavy, and 11½c for light hides, in round lots. We continue to quote: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17c; dry kip, 20c; dry calf, 22c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—There are no changes to note to-day; the demand is exceedingly light, and stocks are ample. Prices range from 15@30c for Wisconsin, according to quality.

HONEY—Fair grades of comb honey are in demand and bring from 22@30c; strained is in light request at 18@20c. New York prime, 35c. Sales include 500 lbs combs at 22c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade continues active; there were no variations in prices to note to-day. We continue to quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Horse-shoe iron | 6 5-10@ 7c | |
| Bar iron | 5 4-10@ 5 5-10 | rates |
| Heavy band | 5 4-10@ 5 9-10 | rates |
| Light band | 5 4-10@ 5 3-10 | rates |
| Hoop | 5 4-10@ 6 6-10 | rates |
| Oval | 5 4-10@ 5 9-10 | rates |
| Round and square | 5 4-10@ | rates |
| Half oval and half round | 5 4-10@ | rates |
| Russian iron, perfect | 22 | |
| Russian iron, No. 1, stained | 21 | |
| Sheet iron | 7½ @ | rates |
| Norway nail rods | 9 @ 9½ | rates |
| German plow steel | 11 @12½ | rates |
| Bessemer plow steel | 19½ @13½ | rates |
| Spring and plow steel | 11 @12 | rates |

LEATHER—Prices range the same as for a fortnight past, and may be quoted steady and firm as follows:

HEMLOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| City harness | $ 38@ 40 |
| Country harness | 35@ 38 |
| Line, city, ₩ lb | 41@ 43 |
| Kip, ₩ lb | 80@ 1.10 |
| Kip, veals | 80@ 1.15 |
| City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft | 27@ 29 |
| City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft | 25@ 27 |
| Country upper, No. 1 | 24@ 26 |
| Collar, ₩ ft | 19@ 22 |
| Calf, city | 1.20@ 1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@ 1.25 |
| Rough upper, light | 35@ 37 |
| Rough upper, heavy | 32@ 34 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 28@ 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, best | 35@ 36 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1 | 33@ 34 |
| "B. A." sole | 30@ 33 |

OAK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Calf | 1.25@ 1.45 |
| Kip, No. 1, medium | 85@ 1.10 |
| Kip, No. 2, heavy | 75@ 80 |
| Harness | 40@ 45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 65.00@95.00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 60.00@80.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 26 lbs | [illegible]@ 2.25 |
| French calf, 26 to 30 lbs | [illegible] |
| French calf, 30 to 36 lbs | 1.35@ 2.00 |
| French calf, 30 to 100 lbs | 1.00@ 1.60 |

LEMONS—Are in some request; supply fair. We continue to quote: $9.00@10.00 for French, and $8.50@9.00 for Malaga.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Under a good steady demand prices ruled steady, ranging as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 12c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Are in continued good demand and former prices are fully sustained. We continue to quote: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do $6.37½@6.50; 6d to 60d, do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00@9.12½; 2d do, 9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½.

NAVAL STORES—Were in fair demand. There were no changes in prices to note to-day. We continue to quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Manilla rope, ₩ lb | $ 18 @ 19 |
| Sisal rope, ₩ lb | 15 @ 16 |
| Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb | 20 @ 23 |
| Marline, ₩ lb | 20 @ 23 |
| Tarred rope, ₩ lb | 17 @ 19 |
| Oakum, ₩ bale | 5.00 @6.25 |
| Pitch, ₩ brl | 6.00 @7.00 |
| Tar, ₩ brl | 6.00 @6.50 |

OILS—Carbon was easy at a ½c decline, orders being filled at 27@27½c. Lard oil continues in good request, and rules firm at quotations. Linseed, whale, and other descriptions were quoted quiet and steady. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 27@27½c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 88c; do, ice-pressed, 80c; do, current make, 76c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 68c; linseed, raw, 85@87c; do boiled, 90@92c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72@73c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Business was only fairly active, and prices were steady and unchanged. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Strictly pure | $ 11.50 |
| Fancy brands | 10.50@11.00 |

ZINC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Genuine Veille Montagne | 14.60 |
| American | 12.50 |
| Snow white | 11.00 |

COLORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rochelle ochre | 4.50 |
| English Ven. red | 4.50 |
| English orange mineral | 15.00@16.00 |
| English red lead | 12.50 |
| American red lead | 11.50 |
| Paris white | 4.00@ 4.25 |
| Whiting | 2.50 |

PUTTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| In bulk | 3½c |
| In bladders | 4 c |

POULTRY—There is an excessive supply of live chickens, and, under a moderate demand, the market ruled weak and lower. Turkeys and geese in fair request. We note sales of 12 coops turkeys at 14c; 8 coops old chickens at $3.50; 40 coops spring and old mixed at $2.50; 12 coops at $1.50@2.00; 300 lbs dressed turkeys at 14c; 1 coop ducks at $3.00.

POTATOES—There was no visible change in the condition of the market to-day. Strictly choice varieties are in some demand on local consumptive and shipping account. Inferior and mixed lots are unsalable. Sales include 2 cars peachblow at 47c; 1 car do at 42c on track; 1 car Early Rose at 40c del.; 3 cars do at 38c del.; 1 car mixed at 32½c del.; 1 car white and 1 mixed at 30c on track.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in good request, prices ranging from $3.00@3.75 for Southern Illinois; $3.75@4.00 for Jerseys. Sales include 25 brls at $3.50; 75 at $3.25; 100 at $3.10.

SEEDS—Were in fair demand; the supply being light, they remained firm at yesterday's quotations. We note sales of 68 sacks choice timothy at $3.10; 205 sacks prime at $3.00; 5 sacks at $2.90; 8 sacks at $2.85; 76 sacks fair at $2.80; 12 sacks fair clover at $5.35; 25 prime at $5.55; 8 sacks do at $4.70; 1 car flax at $1.52½; 12 sacks at $1.52.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—The usual amount of business was transacted to-day, previous prices being fully sustained.

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

| Thickness. | Size. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 2x 6 by 6x 8 | $2.90 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 2.90 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 6 by 6x 6 | 2.75 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x 8 by 6x 8 | 3.00 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x10 by 6x10 | 3.00 |

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

| Thickness. | Size. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 3-16 | 2x6 by 6x6 | 2.20 |
| 1 3-16 | 2x8 by 6x8 | 2.50 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x6 by 6x8 | 2.35 |
| 1 3-8 | 2x8 by 6x8 | 2.60 |

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

| Thickness. | Size. | Price. | Thickness. | Size. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3-16 | 8x10 | $1.75 | 1 3-16 | 9x14 | $2.30 |
| 1 3-16 | 9x12 | 2.05 | 1 3-16 | 10x15 | 2.50 |
| 1 3-16 | 10x12 | 2.05 | | | |

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

| Size of glass. | Thickness. | Size of 12-light window. | Price per window. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8x10 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 3¾ by 2x9¼ | 40c |
| 9x12 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 7 by 4x6 | 57c |
| 9x14 | 1 3-16 in | 2x 7 by 5x2 | 64c |
| 10x12 | 1 3-16 in | 2x10 by 4x6 | 57c |
| 10x14 | 1 3-16 in | 2x10 by 5x2 | 64c |
| 9x14 | 1 3-8 in | 2x 7 by 5x2 | 80c |
| 10x14 | 1 3-8 in | 2x10 by 5x2 | 80c |

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

SALT—There are no changes to note to-day. In view of moderate stocks and a large and increasing demand, an advance in prices soon is not improbable. We continue to quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.20; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bags $3.00; do with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—A good business was doing in teas, and the market was steady as previously quoted. We repeat our list: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.05@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 55@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra lea, Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—Is firm, with little or no variation in prices. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00.

WOOD—The wood market was firm at 50c per cord advance. The supply is light for the season, and the tendency is still upward. We now quote: Beech, $12.00@12.50; maple, $13.00@13.50; hickory, $14.00@14.50; slabs, $8.00.

WOOL—Another dull day was experienced in the wool trade. Prices are irregular, but quotable about as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tub, choice, extra | 55@60c |
| Tub, common | 50@55c |
| Fleece, XX, good condition, light | 50@52c |
| Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy | 35@40c |
| Fleece, X, good condition, light | 45@50c |
| Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy | 30@40c |
| Fleece, medium, good condition, light | 45@50c |
| Fleece, coarse, light, and clean | 40@45c |
| Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy | 38@40c |
| Fleece, unwashed, fine | 25@30c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse | 28@32c |
| Super, pulled | 40@45c |
| Extra, pulled | 40@45c |

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are very firm, there being no abatement in the demand for railroad transportation. All the roads leading Eastward are crowded with orders. The rates to principal points are as follows:

| Chicago to | 4th class, per 100 lbs. | Flour, per brl. | Grain, per 100 lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston and New England | .70 | 1.40 | .70 |
| New York | .65 | 1.30 | .65 |
| Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore | .60 | 1.20 | .60 |
| Wilmington, Del. | .60 | 1.20 | .60 |
| Washington, D. C. | .60 | 1.20 | .60 |
| Alexandria, Va. | .68 | 1.36 | .68 |
| Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire | .75 | 1.50 | [illegible] |
| Wheeling | .40 | .80 | .40 |
| Cleveland | .45 | .90 | .45 |
| New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O. | .37½ | .75 | .37½ |
| Oil City, Corry, & Franklin | .40 | .80 | .40 |
| Norfolk, Va. | .44 | .88 | .44 |
| Wilmington, N. C. | .85 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Charleston, S. C. | .85 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Savannah, Ga. | .85 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Petersburg and Richmond | .77 | 1.54 | [illegible] |

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | 2,018 | [illegible] |
| Tuesday | 2,848 | [illegible] |
| Wednesday | 3,730 | [illegible] |
| Thursday | 3,532 | [illegible] |
| Friday | 5,268 | [illegible] |
| Total | 17,396 | [illegible] |
| Same time last week | 11,186 | [illegible] |

Shipments were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,009 | [illegible] |
| Tuesday | 289 | 6,441 |
| Wednesday | 987 | 11,445 |
| Thursday | 582 | 11,086 |
| Total | 2,867 | [illegible] |

CATTLE—A large business was transacted to-day in this department of the market, but prices were in buyers' favor, the overwhelming supply (5,268 head arrived) leaving holders no alternative but to accept such prices as buyers were generous enough to offer. The attendance was above the average, the shipping, feeding, packing, and butchering interests all being fully represented, and while individually their purchases were few, the aggregate of their purchases made a good showing, some 3,000 head changing hands during the day. Whatever of activity the market exhibited was confined to Texas cattle, [illegible] ers alone taking between 800 and 900 [illegible]. In addition to the demand from [illegible] shippers, feeders, and city butchers [illegible] chased freely of these foreign cattle, and, as was the supply, prices averaged [illegible] ¼c lower than on yesterday. The prevailing prices were $2.10@3.00 for common rough to good fleshy through droves, and $[illegible] for common to good northern-wintered, [illegible] majority of the sales within the range of [illegible] 3.62½. For choice smooth, well-fatted native steers there was a fair inquiry, and a few head of this sort, had they offered, would have found purchasers, but there were no [illegible] steers in the yards, and [illegible] absence of sales values [illegible] considered nominally unchanged. Common to medium natives were not wanted, and holders of such found it impossible to realize [illegible] further reduction; consequently, very few changed hands, sellers generally preferring to "hold over," or ship the cattle East on their own account. The highest reported sale was [illegible] averaging 1,294 lbs, at $5.65. A few [illegible] were disposed of at $5.25@5.60, but most of the day's business was transacted at prices ranging downward from $4.50. Stockers continue in demand, with but slight variation in prices, there being free buyers at $3.00@3.75 for common to medium lots, and at $4.00@4.25 for prime. The Northwestern Distilling Company bought two droves of Texas cattle,—75 and 59 head, averaging respectively 979 and 980 lbs, at $[illegible]. The market closed quiet and weak, with many cattle unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards | [illegible] |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs | [illegible] |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs | [illegible] |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | [illegible] |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | [illegible] |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs | [illegible] |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers | [illegible] |
| Texas Cattle—Through droves | [illegible] |
| Texas Cattle—Northern wintered | [illegible] |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | fleshy steers | 1,134 | [illegible] |
| 45 | fleshy steers | 1,211 | [illegible] |
| 125 | fleshy steers | 1,099 | [illegible] |
| 92 | Texas cattle | 971 | [illegible] |
| 35 | butchers' stock | 987 | [illegible] |
| 26 | fleshy steers | 1,189 | [illegible] |
| 17 | fleshy steers | 1,225 | [illegible] |
| 48 | Texas cattle | 789 | [illegible] |
| 18 | Texas cattle | 877 | [illegible] |
| 90 | Texas cattle | 1,021 | [illegible] |
| 20 | Texas cattle | 876 | [illegible] |
| 35 | Texas cattle | 1,043 | [illegible] |
| 64 | Texas cattle | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 31 | rough steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 114 | Texas cattle | 947 | [illegible] |
| 16 | butchers' cattle | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 52 | good steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 35 | good steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 33 | good steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 36 | good steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 58 | Texas steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 73 | Texas steers | 979 | [illegible] |
| 32 | fleshy steers | 1,201 | [illegible] |
| 16 | stockers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 18 | stockers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 18 | stockers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 17 | stockers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 30 | good steers | 1,341 | [illegible] |
| 85 | Texas cattle | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 48 | Texas cattle | 709 | [illegible] |
| 131 | Texas cattle | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 74 | Texas cattle | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 51 | Texas cattle | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 200 | Texas cattle | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 73 | stockers | 1,054 | [illegible] |
| 16 | stockers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 50 | stock steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 20 | stock steers | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 20 | cows | 1,046 | [illegible] |
| 152 | Texas cattle | 1,040 | [illegible] |
| 158 | Texas cattle | 1,043 | [illegible] |

HOGS—The arrivals to-day were only about one-half as large as those of yesterday, but taken in connection with the stale hogs, they swelled the supply to large proportions, the number actually on sale falling little short of 20,000. In the absence of any considerable demand from any class of buyers, save shippers, this supply proved largely excessive, and not only were sellers unable to gain any advance on the low prices current yesterday, but in many instances still further concessions were made. Trade, however, was reasonably active, and as the accumulations of the past few days are now mainly worked off, the market may be expected to assume a healthier tone. The range of prices paid was $4.12½@4.65, though few sold below $4.40, and not many above $4.50. The market closed steady at $4.30@4.60. The following transactions fairly reflect the market:

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 113 | 236 | $4.50 | 51 | 268 | $4.40 | 48 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 102 | 315 | 4.45 | 43 | 307 | 4.40 | 42 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 40 | 278 | 4.40 | 62 | 219 | 4.40 | 58 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 56 | 258 | 4.40 | 61 | 239 | 4.40 | 45 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 51 | 274 | 4.45 | 46 | 202 | 4.45 | 67 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 48 | 278 | 4.50 | 120 | 215 | 4.55 | 42 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 93 | 214 | 4.35 | 54 | 201 | 4.45 | 50 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 53 | 241 | 4.40 | 45 | 278 | 4.50 | 50 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 48 | 268 | 4.40 | 50 | 316 | 4.50 | 68 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 48 | 321 | 4.40 | 42 | 297 | 4.50 | 33 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 44 | 300 | 4.50 | 34 | 285 | 4.60 | 51 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 40 | 292 | 4.40 | 61 | 235 | 4.50 | 57 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 239 | 244 | 4.55 | 163 | 280 | 4.30 | 52 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 90 | 279 | 4.60 | 42 | 348 | 4.60 | 68 | 224 | [illegible] |
| 58 | 263 | 4.30 | 168 | 275 | 4.50 | 48 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 103 | 260 | 4.50 | 39 | 237 | 4.40 | 57 | [illegible] | 4.60 |
| 47 | 263 | 4.40 | 40 | 289 | 4.50 | 47 | [illegible] | 4.60 |
| 26 | 347 | 4.40 | 42 | 255 | 4.50 | | | |

SHEEP—Continue in good demand, with little or no change in prices. Shippers and local butchers were operating, and the few droves on sale were readily disposed of. We quote prices firm at $3.50@5.00.

## CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

Vessels were in active demand, and rates unchanged, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manistee | $5.00 | Green Bay | $[illegible] |
| Ludington | 4.75 | Grand Haven | [illegible] |
| Pentwater | 4.50 | Oconto | [illegible] |
| Menominee | 5.00 | Suamico | [illegible] |
| Muskegon | 4.00 | Alpena | [illegible] |
| Grand River | 4.00 | Two Rivers | [illegible] |

The receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning were as follows:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Lumber, m | 4,521 | 2,129 |
| Shingles, m | 765 | 2,424 |
| Lath, m | 87 | 231 |

The arrivals of lumber and freights from the east shore of Lake Michigan were very large yesterday, and quite an active day was experienced on yesterday, the demand being considerably improved. Upward of 25 or more cargoes were disposed of, city buyers being the principal purchasers. A fair number of choice mill-run cargoes changed hands, though the movement was largely confined to common strips and boards, joist, and scantling.

Trade dull at the yards and prices unchanged:

QUOTABLE.

First and second clear [illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch [illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch [illegible]
Third clear, thick [illegible]
First and second clear flooring, together, rough [illegible]
First and second clear siding, together [illegible]
Common siding [illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second [illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first [illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward [illegible]
A stock boards [illegible]
B stock boards [illegible]
Common boards [illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under [illegible]
Fencing [illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet [illegible]
Pickets, square [illegible]
Pickets, flat [illegible]
Cedar posts, split [illegible]
Cedar posts, round [illegible]
Lath [illegible]
Sawed shingles, No. 1 [illegible]
Sawed shingles, A or star [illegible]
Shingles on track are steady at $3.12½@[illegible] and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry) [illegible]
Black walnut [illegible]
Maple [illegible]
Ash (dry) [illegible]
Cherry [illegible]
Hickory [illegible]
Basswood [illegible]
Butternut [illegible]

Cargo schr Abagail, from Grand Hav[illegible] strips and boards, at $17; 18 m lath, [illegible] Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Leo, from Grand Haven [illegible] strips and boards, at $18; 18 m strips a[illegible] at $12. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Argo, from Grand Have[illegible] strips, 25 m boards, 1 m short lumber, [illegible] Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Seventh Ohio, from Gran[illegible] 36 m strips, 27 m boards, 1 m joists and [illegible] at $14; 15 m lath, at $3.25. Sold by I[illegible] len & Co.

Cargo schr Two Charlies, from Grand [illegible] m strips and boards, at $18; 8 m comm[illegible] at $13; 1 m lath, at $3.25; 1 m pic[illegible] $9.

Cargo schr Harry, from Ludington, 14[illegible] and scantling, at $12. Sold by J. M. L[illegible] Co.

Cargo schr Tempest, from Maniste[illegible] posts and scantling, at $15. Sold b[illegible] Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Dan Hay, from Maniste[illegible] joists and scantling and timber, at $16. [illegible] J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Menomonee, from Maniste[illegible] joists and scantling on contract, 128 m j[illegible] scantling, at $12. Sold by J. M. Loomi[illegible]

Cargo schr Geo. L. Seaver, from M[illegible] 140 m joists and scantling, at $12.25. [illegible] J. M. Loomis & Co.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRA[illegible]

### New York Financial News[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Money works to highe[illegible] with loans at 7 per cent, closing at 4@5 per ce[illegible] banks called in loans in the forenoon. It was [illegible] late in the day that foreign bankers resolved [illegible] no loans on stocks next week, which was said [illegible] caused the flurry in the stock market. At [illegible] sterling was heavy at $1.08¼@1.08¾, long [illegible] sight.

Gold heavy, selling down from $1.[illegible] $1.12⅝, the ruling rate being $1.12⅝@1.12¾. [illegible] flat to 1-64 for use. Clearings, $36,000,000. T[illegible] disbursements, $244,000.

Governments and State securities quiet and [illegible] The temper of the stock market was bullis[illegible] opening, with Western Union, Pacific, and Paci[illegible] leading the market and strong. There was a disp[illegible] to buy Northwest common, Ohios, and Union [illegible] which had not yet responded to the recent a[illegible] which put up the first named to 73⅛ and h[illegible] others steady. Lake Shore was strong on lar[illegible] ings above 92. Late in the day, however, the [illegible] Mail clique withdrew all their orders to sell and [illegible] bid the stock up to 96, when a demoralization [illegible] whole market set in, and in a semi-panic prices [illegible] 3 per cent and 5 for Pacific Mail. There was a [illegible] rally at the close, but the move in Pacific Mail [illegible] ened holders and caused general apprehensio[illegible] the future of the market. Western Union, whi[illegible] at 78½, closed at 76⅛.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Sterling, 108⅝.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 116⅛ | Coupons, '67 | [illegible] |
| Coupons, '62 | 115⅞ | Coupons, '68 | [illegible] |
| Coupons, '64 | 115⅞ | New 5s | [illegible] |
| Coupons, '65 | 115 | 10-40s | [illegible] |
| Coupons, '65 (new) | 114⅛ | Currency 6s | [illegible] |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 92⅝ | Virginias, old | [illegible] |
| Tennessees, old | 74 | North Carolinas, old | [illegible] |
| Tennessees, new | 74⅛ | North Carolinas, new | [illegible] |
| Virginias, new | 51 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 101 | St. Paul pfd | [illegible] |
| W. U. Tel | 78⅛ | Wabash | [illegible] |
| Quicksilver | [illegible] | Wabash pfd | [illegible] |
| Adams Express | [illegible] | Fort Wayne | [illegible] |
| Wells Fargo | [illegible] | Terre Haute | [illegible] |
| American Express | 71 | Terre Haute pfd | [illegible] |
| United States Ex | 79 | Chicago & Alton | [illegible] |
| Pacific Mail | 91⅛ | C. & A. pfd | [illegible] |
| New York Central | 96 | O. & M. | [illegible] |
| Erie | 50⅝ | C., C. & C. | [illegible] |
| Erie pfd | 72 | C., B. & Q. | [illegible] |
| Harlem | 117⅛ | Lake Shore | [illegible] |
| Harlem pfd | 130 | Indiana Central | [illegible] |
| Michigan Central | 114 | Illinois Central | [illegible] |
| Pittsburgh | [illegible] | Un. Pacific stocks | [illegible] |
| Northwestern | [illegible] | U. P. bonds | [illegible] |
| N. W. pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] Pacific bonds | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Island | [illegible] | Del., Lack & W. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | S., H. & Erie | [illegible] |

### [illegible] Foreign Markets.

[illegible] Oct. 18—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs unch[illegible] corn for the last three days, [illegible] [illegible] American.

[illegible] 18—Evening.—Consols, money [illegible] Bonds of '65, 91¼; do '67, [illegible] 5s, 88⅜. Erie, 40½. [illegible] Sperm oil, 86@87s.

[illegible] Rentes, 53f 5c. Bullion in Ban[illegible] 750,000f.

[illegible] Oct. 18.—Cotton firm; middling [illegible] leans, 10⅝d; sales, 15,000 bales; sp[illegible] export, 4,000 bales; sales for the [illegible] export, 18,000; speculation, 20,0[illegible] American, 68,000; receipts of [illegible] 14,000; actual export, 12,000; [illegible] American, 35,000.

BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] club do scarce,—dull; California white wheat, [illegible] Corn, 22s. [illegible] red winter, 11s 10d. Flour, [illegible] 45,000 qrs; [illegible] receipts wheat for past three [illegible] time, 45,000 qrs; American, 33,000. Receipts corn, [illegible] Bacon unchanged; American, 35,000 qrs. Cheese, [illegible]

### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, [illegible] ing two cars reported to arrive, 136, making total [illegible] ply for week, thus far, 6,[illegible] or 400 cars, against [illegible] same time last week. Market dull and slow; very [illegible] buyers present, and but little disposed to operate. In [illegible] yards are pretty well cleaned out. Shipments, [illegible] 460 disposed of. Sales of 44 Indiana steers, av 1,[illegible] lbs, at $7.75; 194 Illinois steers, av 1,[illegible] $5.00@5.75; 107 Missouri, av 1,062@1,208 lbs, [illegible] 4.50; 18 Ohio steers, av 1,140 lbs, at $5.30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,200, m[illegible] total supply for week thus far, 17,600, against 20,[illegible] same time last week. The market closed firm. Ca[illegible] do lambs, $7.00@7.37½; Canada sheep, $5.00@5.7[illegible] Western sheep, $4.75@5.20. Nearly all offerings [illegible] posed of. Sales to-day, 415 Michigan sheep, 81 [illegible] $4.62½; 160 Michigan sheep, 102 lbs, $6.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 12,300, making total supp[illegible] for week thus far, 34,900, against 26,800 same time [illegible] week. The market experienced heavy reaction to-da[illegible] —the decline being fully 70c per cwt since the openi[illegible] of the week. Trade active this morning at the redu[illegible] tion. Sales 560 Michigan hogs, 184@211 lbs, $4.6[illegible] 1,460 Ohio hogs, 212@225 lbs, $4.75.

### Albany Live Stock Market.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—BEEVES—The mark[illegible] opened, yesterday, with a fair attendance of buye[illegible] but there was a weakness apparent, and buyers he[illegible] off in expectation of a further reduction in price[illegible] The result was a restriction of sales, which continu[illegible] today, in consequence of the incessant rain. The sup[illegible] ply has been ample, but the quality is not so good [illegible] last week. In the course of the forenoon, medium a[illegible] second-class cattle fell off ¼c per lb. The market co[illegible] closed dull.

MILCH COWS.—Market dull. A few sales have tak[illegible] place at last week's rates, but nothing worthy of me[illegible] tion.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The supply this week has bee[illegible] good, of an average quality. The demand is light an[illegible] the price steady.

Sheep have fallen ¼c per lb. A fair trade for loc[illegible] and New York markets was done. The ruling pric[illegible] for lambs was 5@6c per lb. Coarse wool sheep 5@7c [illegible] and fine wool 5@5½c.

HOGS.—There is a good local demand, and prices fo[illegible] State rule 5@6c per lb, and for Western 5¾ to 6c per l[illegible]

HORSES.—Nothing particular to report. Prices co[illegible] tinue about the same with a light demand.

### New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—BEEVES—To-day, receipts [illegible] making 9,360 since Monday, against 4,100 same tim[illegible] last week. The market is about the same as for th[illegible] two previous days. Good droves of native steers [illegible] 1,300 to 1,360 lbs, sold at 11½@13½c per lb; mediu[illegible] at 10½@11½c; common at 9½@10c, and Texans [illegible] 7½@9c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,000, making 13,8[illegible] since Monday, against 18,400 for same time last week. [illegible] Sheep bad and market dull and weak at 5@7c per l[illegible] for common to extra sheep, and 6½@8½c for lambs [illegible] Sheep at 5½@5⅝c, and the lambs at 7@8c.

SWINE—Receipts aggregate 9,000, making 27,100 sinc[illegible] Monday, against 20,400 same time last week. Live hog[illegible] are selling at 5½@5⅝c per lb, and dressed at 6½@[illegible] 7½c. Light pigs a fraction higher.

### Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—CATTLE—The market [illegible] affected by the storm, and prices are weak. Receip[illegible] thus far, 565 carloads, 47 short of those last wee[illegible] The average quality is no better, if as good. Ther[illegible] are no sales of premium first-class cattle to report[illegible] and on common there is a decline of ¼@½c; th[illegible] range is from $5.25 to $7.37½. Receipts of milch cow[illegible] light, and prices vary from $35 to $70 for superior to[illegible] fancy.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair, but only of average[illegible] quality. For sheep the market is lower, the declin[illegible] being ¼ to ⅜c. Lambs unchanged. The range fo[illegible] lambs is $7.00 to $8.00. Coarse-wool sheep, $5.00 to[illegible] $6.00; fine-wool, $5.00 to $6.50.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The rain storm has checked[illegible] business to-day in all branches, but the market con[illegible] tinues steady and strong for all descriptions of cotton[illegible] goods. The movement in foreign goods is fairly goo[illegible] for small selections. A large line of cotton velvet[illegible]

...ded with orders. The rates to principal points ... follows:

| Chicago to | 4th class per 100 lbs | Flour per brl in lots of ... | Grain in bulk ... | Cured meats in bulk |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...n and New England | $.70 | $1.40 | 70 | 80 |
| ...York | .65 | 1.30 | 65 | 75 |
| ...delphia, Harrisburg & ...timore | .60 | | | |
| ...ngton, Del. | .60 | 1.20 | 60 | 70 |
| ...ngton, D. C. | .60 | 1.20 | 60 | 70 |
| ...ndria, Va. | .68 | 1.36 | | |
| ...burgh, Steubenville, ...geport, and Bellaire | .78 | 1.56 | | |
| ...ing | .40 | .80 | 40 | 46 |
| ...and | .45 | .90 | 45 | 50 |
| ...Castle, Pa., Youngs-..., and Akron, O. | .27½ | .55 | 27½ | |
| ...y, Corry, & Franklin | .40 | .80 | 40 | |
| ..., Va. | .44 | .88 | 44 | |
| ...ngton, N. C. | .69 | 1.38 | | |
| ...ston, S. C. | .85 | 1.59 | | |
| ...nah, Ga. | .85 | 1.70 | | |
| ...burg and Richmond | .77 | 1.54 | | |

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

...receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...y | 2,018 | 7,242 | |
| ...y | 2,845 | 13,804 | |
| ...day | 3,730 | 19,589 | |
| ...ay | 3,532 | 15,347 | |
| ... | 5,268 | 8,886 | |
| ...al | 17,393 | 63,886 | |
| ...ime last week | 11,186 | 58,657 | |

...ments were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...y | 1,009 | 4,766 | |
| ...y | 289 | 6,481 | |
| ...day | 987 | 11,427 | |
| ...ay | 582 | 11,086 | |
| ...al | 3,867 | 33,760 | |

...TLE—A large business was transacted in this department of the market, but prices ...n buyers' favor, the overwhelming receipts ...head arrived) leaving holders no alternative ...t to accept such prices as buyers were ...us enough to offer. The attendance was ...the average, the shipping, feeding, packing and butchering interests all being liberally ...ented, and while individually their wants ...ew, the aggregate of their purchases made ...showing, some 3,000 head changing hands ...the day. Whatever of activity the market ...ibited was confined to Texas cattle, ...ne taking between 800 and 900 head ...tion to the demand from that source ...s, feeders, and city butchers also ...freely of these foreign cattle, and, in ...the supply, prices averaged scarcely ...er than on yesterday. The prevailing ...ere $2.10@3.00 for common rough to ...fleshy through droves, and $3.25@3.75 ...mon to good northern-wintered, with ...y of the sales within the range of $2.50 ... For choice smooth, well-fatted natives ...here was a fair inquiry, and a few hundred ...this sort, had they offered, would have ...purchasers, but there were no choice ...in the yards, and in ... of sales values must be ...red nominally unchanged. Common ...um natives were not wanted, and holders ...found it impossible to realize ... ...reduction; consequently, very few ...hands, sellers generally preferring ...ver," or ship the cattle East on owners' ... The highest reported sale was 35 head ...g 1,294 lbs, at $5.50. A few car-loads ...posed of at $5.25@5.50, but most of the ...siness was transacted at prices ranging ...rd from $4.50. Stockers continue in ...ith but slight variation in prices, the ...ee buyers at $3.00@3.75 for common to ...lots, and at $4.00@4.25 for prime. ...stern Distilling Company bought ... Texas cattle,—73 and 58 head,—averaging ...espectively 979 and 980 lbs, at $3.75. ...losed quiet and weak, with many cattle ...

QUOTATIONS.

...raded steers averaging 1,400 lbs ... wards ... $5.60@... ...ves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 ... ...ves—Well-fattened, finely-formed averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs ... ...rades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs ... Stock—Common to medium and good to extra cows, for city ..., averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs ... —Common cattle, in decent ... averaging 760 to 1,050 lbs ... Light and thin cows, heifers, ...ls, and scallawag steers ... —Through droves ... —Northern wintered ...

CATTLE SALES. [illegible]

...The arrivals to-day were only about ... large as those of yesterday, but, ...nnection with the stale hogs, the ...e supply to large proportions, the ...ually on sale falling little short of ... the absence of any considerable de... any class of buyers, save shippers, ... proved largely excessive, and as ...ellers unable to gain any advance on ...es current yesterday, but in many in... ...il further concessions were made. ...ever, was reasonably active, and ...lations of the past few days are ...ked off, the market may be expected ... healthier tone. The range of prices ...12½@4.65, though few sold below ...not many above $4.50. The market ...dy at $4.20@4.60. The following ... fairly reflect the market:

HOG SALES. [illegible]

...Continue in good demand, with little ...ge in prices. Shippers and local ...re operating, and the few droves on ...adily disposed of. We quote prices ...@5.00.

## ...CAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

...re in active demand, and rates un... ...follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| $5.00 Green Bay | $5.00@5.62 |
| 4.75 Grand Haven | 4.50 |
| 4.50 Oconto | 7.50@8.00 |
| 4.50 Suamico | 6.00 |
| 4.00 Alpena | 6.00 |
| 4.00 Two Rivers | 3.50 |

...s and shipments for the past 24 ...g at 7 o'clock this morning were:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| | 4,521 | 2,129 |
| | 765 | 2,436 |
| | 97 | 251 |

...of lumber and freights from the ...f Lake Michigan were very large ...d quite an active day was experienced ...ay, the demand being considerably ...Upward of 25 or more cargoes were ...city buyers being the principal pur... ...air number of choice mill-run ... ...hands, though the movement was ...ned to common strips and boards, ...ntling. ...at the yards and prices unchanged:

QUOTABLE.

...d clear ... $48.00@55.00 ...inch to 2 inch ... 47.00@50.00

---

| | |
|---|---|
| Third clear, 1 inch | 39.00@40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 43.00@45.00 |
| First and second clear flooring, together, rough | 40.00@43.00 |
| ... | 24.00 |
| First and second clear siding, together | |
| Common siding | 20.00@22.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, second | 30.00@33.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 37.00@39.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward | 35.00@40.00 |
| A stock boards | 37.00@40.00 |
| B stock boards | 32.00@36.00 |
| Common boards | 16.00@18.00 |
| Fencing, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under | 16.00@18.00 |
| ... | 16.00@17.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 18.00@24.00 |
| Pickets, square | 15.00@16.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 15.00@16.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 16.00@18.00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 20.00@22.00 |
| Lath | 3.50@4.00 |
| Sawed shingles, No. 1 | 1.25@2.75 |
| Sawed shingles A or star | 3.50@3.75 |

Shingles on track are steady at $3.12½@3.37½ for A and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

HARDWOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak (dry) | $25.00@40.00 |
| Black walnut | 25.00@80.00 |
| Maple | 15.00@35.00 |
| Ash (dry) | 30.00@40.00 |
| ... | 15.00@16.00 |
| Cherry | 25.00@60.00 |
| Hickory | 12.00@35.00 |
| Basswood | 25.00@50.00 |

Cargo schr Abagail, from Grand Haven, 104 m strips and boards, at $17; 18 m lath, at $3.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Leo, from Grand Haven, 68 m ft strips and boards, at $18; 18 m strips and boards, at $12. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Argo, from Grand Haven, 113 m strips, 25 m boards, 1 m short lumber, at $14. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Seventh Ohio, from Grand Haven, 39 m strips, 27 m boards, 1 m joists and scantling, at $14; 15 m lath, at $3.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Two Charlies, from Grand Haven, 69 m strips and boards, at $18; 8 m common lumber, at $12; 1 m lath, at $3.25; 1 m pickets, at $12.

Cargo schr Harry, from Ludington, 140 m joists and scantling, at $12. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Tempest, from Manistee, 200 m posts and scantling, at $15. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Dan Hay, from Manistee, 150 m joists and scantling and timber, at $16. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Menomonee, from Manistee, 220 m joists and scantling on contract, 128 m joists and scantling, at $12. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Geo. L. Seaver, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling, at $12.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Money works to higher rates, with loans at 7 per cent, closing at 4@5 per cent. The banks called in loans in the forenoon. It was reported late in the day that foreign bankers resolved to renew no loans on stocks next week, which was said to have caused the flurry in the stock market. At the close sterling was heavy at $1.08½@1.08¾, long; $1.10½ sight.

Gold heavy, selling down from $1.13½ to $1.12½, the ruling rate being $1.12½@1.12¾. Loans 1-16@1-64 for use. Clearings, $36,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $244,000.

Governments and State securities quiet and steady. The temper of the stock market was bullish at the opening, with Western Union, Pacific, and Pacific Mail leading the market and strong. There was a disposition to buy Northwest common, Ohios, and Union Pacific, which had not yet responded to the recent advance, which put up the first named to 73¾ and held the others steady. Lake Shore was strong on large dealings above 91. Late in the day, however, the Pacific Mail clique withdrew all their orders to sell and rapidly bid the stock up to 96, when a demoralization of the whole market set in, and in a semi-panic prices fell 1@3 per cent and 5 for Pacific Mail. There was a slight rally at the close, but the move in Pacific Mail frightened holders and caused general apprehensions as to the future of the market. Western Union, which sold at 78½, closed at 76¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 116¾ | Coupons, '67 | 114¾ |
| Coupons, '62 | 115¾ | Coupons, '68 | 114¾ |
| Coupons, '64 | 113¾ | 10-40s | 111 |
| Coupons, '65 | 114¾ | Currency 6s | 108¾ |
| Coupons, '65 (new) | 114½ | | |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 92¾ | Virginias, old | 43¾ |
| Tennessee, old | 74 | North Carolinas, old | 33¾ |
| Tennessee, new | 74¾ | North Carolinas, new | 19 |
| Virginias, new | 51 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 101 | St. Paul pfd | 73¾ |
| W. U. Tel | 76¾ | Wabash | 70 |
| Quicksilver | 45 | Wabash pfd | 88 |
| Adams Express | 92¾ | Fort Wayne | 94 |
| Wells, Fargo | 83 | Terre Haute | 26 |
| American Express | 71 | Terre Haute pfd | 68 |
| United States Ex. | 78 | Chicago & Alton | 110¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 91¾ | C. & A. pfd | 114¾ |
| New York Central | 94¾ | O. & M. | 45¾ |
| Erie | 50¾ | C., C. & C. | 89 |
| Erie pfd | 78 | C., B. & Q. | 120 |
| Harlem | 127¾ | Lake Shore | 91¾ |
| Harlem pfd | | Indiana Central | 34¾ |
| Michigan Central | 112 | Illinois Central | 127¾ |
| Pittsburgh | 90 | Union Pacific stock | 39 |
| Northwestern | 72¾ | C. P. bonds | 100 |
| N. W. pfd | 86¾ | Del., Lack & W. | 97¾ |
| Rock Island | 110¾ | B., H. & Erie | 8¾ |

### Foreign Markets.

[illegible] ...Oct. 18—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged... corn for the last three days, 45,000 ...American.

...18—Evening—Consols, money 92¾; ...Bonds of '65, 91¾; do '67, 92¾; ...s, 86¾. Erie, 46¾. ...Rentes, 53f 5c. Bullion in Bank of ...250,000f.

...Oct. 18.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 10¼d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales; sales for the week, ...export, 18,000; speculation, 20,000; ...American, 68,000; receipts of week, ...an, 14,000; actual export, 12,000; stock ...American, 35,000.

...BREADSTUFFS—...dull; California white wheat, 13s; ...Corn, 28s; red winter, 11s 10d. Flour, 31s. ...43,000 qrs; American wheat, for past three days, ...American, 83,000. Receipts corn, same ...American, 35,000 qrs. Cheese, 63s. ...Bacon unchanged.

### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including two cars reported to arrive, 186, making total supply for week thus far, 6,... or 400 cars, against 437 same time last week. Market dull and slow; very few buyers present, and but little to operate in. The yards are pretty well cleared out for shipments; about 400 disposed of. Sales of 44 Indiana steers, av 1,286 lbs, at $7.75; 184 Illinois steers, av 1,1..., at ...; 107 Missouri, av 1,062@1,206 lbs, at $... ...18 Ohio steers, av 1,140 lbs, at $5.30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,200, making total supply for week thus far, 17,600, against 20,... same time last week. The market closed firm. Canada lambs, $7.00@7.37½; Canada sheep, $5.00@5.75; Western sheep, $4.75@5.50. Nearly all offerings disposed of. Sales to-day, 415 Michigan sheep, 81 lbs, $5.62½; 160 Michigan sheep, 102 lbs, $6.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 14,300, making total supply for week thus far, 34,900, against 26,800 same time last week. The market experienced heavy reaction to-day, —the decline being fully 70c per cwt since the opening of the week. Trade active this morning at the reduction. Sales 560 Michigan hogs, 184@211 lbs, $4.65; 1,... Ohio hogs, 212@225 lbs, $4.75.

### Albany Live Stock Market.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—BEEVES—The market opened, yesterday, with a fair attendance of buyers, but there was a weakness apparent, and buyers held off in expectation of a further reduction in prices. The result was a restriction of sales, which continued today, in consequence of the incessant rain. The supply has been ample, but the quality is not so good as last week. In the course of the forenoon, medium and ...class cattle fell off ½c per lb. The market continued dull.

MILCH COWS—Market dull. A few sales have taken place at last week's rates, but nothing worthy of mention.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply this week has been ... of an average quality. The demand is light and ...

...have fallen ½c per lb. A fair trade for local ... markets was done. The ruling price ... 5@8c per lb. Coarse wool sheep 5@7c, ... 6@6½c.

...There is a good local demand, and prices for ... per lb, and for Western 5¾ to 6c per lb. ... nothing particular to report. Prices continue about the same with a light demand.

### New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—BEEVES—To-day, receipts 488, making 8,000 since Monday, against 4,100 same time ... The market is about the same as for the ... previous days. Good droves of native steers, ... 1,250 lbs, sold at 11½@13½c per lb; medium, ...@11½c; common at 9½@10c, and Texans at ...

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,000, making 13,800 since Monday, against 18,400 for same time last week. ...sheep and market dull and weak at 5@7c per lb ...common to extra sheep, and 6¾@8¾c for lambs; ...sheep at 5¼@5¾c, and the lambs at 7@8c.

HOGS—Receipts aggregate 3,000, making 27,100 since ..., against 26,400 same time last week. Live hogs ... at 5¼@5½c per lb, and dressed at 6¾@... Light pigs a fraction higher.

### Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—CATTLE—The market is affected by the storm, and prices are weak. Receipts ... car-loads, 47 short of those last week. ... quality is no better, if as good. There ... sales of premium first-class cattle to report, ... there is a decline of ½@¾c; the ... from $5.25 to $7.37½. Receipts of milch cows ... and prices vary from $35 to $70 for superior to ...

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair, but only of average ... For sheep the market is lower, the decline ... Lambs unchanged. The range for ... $7.50 to $8.00. Coarse-wool sheep, $5.00 to ...; Merinos, $5.00 to $6.50.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The rain storm has checked business to-day in all branches, but the market continues steady and strong for all descriptions of cotton goods. The movement in foreign goods is fairly ... and velveteens were sold at auction to-day, and velveteens were sold at low rates and well distributed.

### The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—COTTON—Higher and firm, with good export demand; middling upland, 19¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and prices unchanged; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.40 common to good extra, $7.00@7.30; good to choice $7.35@8.10; white wheat extra, $8.10@9.40; St. Louis, $7.35@11.00. Rye flour in light supply and firmer, with fair demand at $4.40@5.40. Corn meal quiet and steady. Wheat opened a shade firmer, with very limited supply; receipts, 75,000 bu; damaged and rejected spring, $1.22½@1.38; common No. 3 spring, $1.40@1.43; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.54; No. 2 Milwaukee prime, $1.59. Rye unchanged. Barley scarce, and in buyers' favor; 4-rowed State, 95c. Malt quiet. Corn opened firmer but closed quiet; receipts, 46,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63½@64c; sail do, 64½@64½c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 65c; white, 69c. Oats scarce and firm; receipts, 46,000 bu; new white, 48@52c; black Western, 42@44c; new mixed Western, 49@47½c; old do, 46½@48½c.

EGGS—Quiet.

HOPS—Quiet and firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 14@18c. Sugar active; fair to good refining, 8¾@9¼c; Cuba, 8¾@9¾c. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 25¾@26c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 63½@64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher and excited; mess, $15.05@15.20; prime mess, $14.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders for December, 6c. Hams, 14¼@14¾c. Middles steady; long and short clear for December and January, 7¾c. Lard more active, and firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@8¾c; kettle, 9¼c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—A shade firmer at 92@92½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and easier; not quotably lower. Wheat quiet and firm; choice white, $2.00@2.05; fair to prime do, $1.80@1.95; choice amber, $1.95@2.05; good to prime red, $1.80@1.90. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet and steady; mixed Western, 41@43c; white, 43@45c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork and bulk meats unchanged. Hams very firm and scarce at 22@22½c. Lard very dull; offered at 8¾c without buyers. Western Butter—Choice rolls in good demand at 25@26c; fair to good, 7@20c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 93½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; red, $1.52@1.57. Corn dull and drooping; 40@41c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet; new, 32@33c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Very firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; stock light; $14.00. Lard firm; for good, 7¾c; sales of summer at 7¼c; held at 7¾c. Bulk sides nominal; stock light; clear rib, 10¾c; clear, 10¾c. Bacon firm; jobbing shoulders, 7¾@7¾c; clear rib, 11¼@11½c; clear sides, 11¾c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.00@4.30.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat and Corn quiet. Barley unchanged; prime Canada, $1.08.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.71@1.72; No. 1, $1.62; amber, $1.42½. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat weaker; No. 2 red offered at $1.41. Corn quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined in good demand, and firm at 24c for car lots, and 25c for trade lots.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.69½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.61; amber Michigan, $1.43¾; No. 1 red, $1.51½; No. 2 do, $1.42@1.42½. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 41c; low mixed 40½c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 34½@35c; No. 2, 28¾@29½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, firm at 7½@8c; Oswego, 16@17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 1,000.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—TOBACCO—Quiet; sales light.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate demand, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Very firm, with good demand, but nothing of importance can be done, as there is no supply here. The stock of mess pork, bulkmeats, and hams is entirely exhausted. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾@7¾c; clear rib, 11¾@12¼c; clear, 12½@12¾c. Lard, 10c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

HOGS—Receipts about 2,000; sales to packers at $4.25@4.30 for 260 to 275 lbs averages.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—COTTON—In good demand at full prices; low middling, 18¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn, market bare. Oats in store, 42@44c.

HAY—Choice Western, $26.00.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at $21.

PROVISIONS—Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders, 8¾c; clear sides, 12¾c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $7.75@8.75; family, $9.00@10.00. Corn firm at 64@65c. Oats, 40c. Bran quiet at $1.10.

HAY—Scarce and firmer; prime, $27.00; choice, $29.00.

PROVISIONS—...8¾, 11¾, 12¼@12¾c; hams, 16@19¼c. ...tierce, 9@9¾c; keg, 11½@11¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Nothing doing. Molasses—Some common syrup received sold at 55c. Coffee, 14¼@18¾c.

WHISKEY—92@99c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 122; sight, ¼ discount; gold, 113¾.

COTTON—Demand good; supply limited. The 'longshoremen's strike checks the movement. Sales 4,300 bales; good ordinary, 18¼c; low middling, 18¾c; middlings, 19¼c; middling Orleans, 19¼c. Receipts, 5,463 bales. Stock, 76,387 bales. Week's sales, 26,000 bales. Receipts—Net, 21,847 bales; gross, 22,176 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 11,161 bales; France, 11,026 bales; coastwise, 2,739 bales.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 18.—COTTON—In good demand; low middling, 17¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; super, $6.00; family, $7.00@7.50.

PROVISIONS—Scarce and firm. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c; clear sides, 12¾c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.22¼; No. 2, $1.14¾. Corn steady; No. 2, 32c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 24¾c. Rye steady; No. 1, 52c. Barley firm; No. 2, 66¾c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 18c; Oswego, 25c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 87,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak for all grades below choice, which is firm. Wheat dull and nominal; sample lots choice Minnesota spring, $1.35; inspected No. 3 fall, $1.70. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 30c. Oats dull; No. 2, 25¼@26c. Barley dull; No. 2, 65c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 50c.

WHISKEY—Dull; small lots 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $15.25@15.50. Bulk meats easier; loose shoulders, 6¾c; packed clear rib, 10¼c. Bacon firm for clear sides, which are scarce; shoulders, 7¾@8c; clear rib, 11¾c; clear, 12c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Dull and weak at $4.00@4.50. Receipts, 4,000.

CATTLE—Dull; only low grades on market; good to choice, nominal at $4.00@6.00.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; red Western, $1.68@1.73; amber, $1.80; choice white, $2.05. Rye, 75@80c. Corn in good demand at full prices; yellow, 68c; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats ...; Western white, 48c; white and mixed, 44½c.

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing for want of stock.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 18½c; refined, 25¾c.

WHISKEY—More active at 94c.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Oct. 18.

Schr Arab, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Ebenezer, Ahnepee, 72 cds wood.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 86 cds wood.
Bark Great West, Oconto, 220 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Eliza, Grand Haven, 20 cds slabs.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Lavinda, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber.
Schr S. Bates, Kewaunee, 2,500 railroad ties.
Scow Appleton, Davis' Pier, 90 m lumber.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, 105 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Scow Coaster, Black Creek, 20 m lumber, 40 cds wood.
Scow Restless, Muskegon, 55 cds slabs.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Grand Haven, 140 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr R. J. Sanborn, Pentwater, 160 m lumber.
Schr H. Fisher, Davis' Pier, 1,800 ties.
Schr D. M. Norton, Racine, 20,000 brick.
Scow Sea Star, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr Industry, Manitowoc, 50 cds wood.
Scow Christie, Grand Haven, 120 cds wood.
Scow Laurence, Kenosha, 45 yds gravel.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 75 cds wood.
Scow L. Strom, Saugatuck, 42 cds wood.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.
Scow M. Hannah, South Haven, 70 cords bark.
Prop Ira Chaffee, South Haven, 60 cords wood.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,700 m shingles.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 560 bars railroad iron, 1,417 boxes fish, 173 half brls fish, 9 cars staves, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Schr L. Ludington, Egg Harbor, 2,200 railroad ties, 1,155 telegraph poles, 21 cords wood.
Schr A. L. Potter, Escanaba, 400 tons pig iron.
Schr G. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 m lumber.
Scow Cousin Mary, South Haven, 68 cords bark.
Barge E. Williams, Menominee, 300 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Barge G. J. Bronson, Menominee, 300 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Bark Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, 900 tons coal.
Schr Two Charlies, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr Scotland, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr L. L. Lamb, Cleveland, 360 tons coal.
Schr Hamilton, Two Rivers, 120 m lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 95 m lumber.
Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 83 m lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Muskegon, 300 m lath.
Schr Gem, South Haven, 60 cds wood.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, South Haven, 20 m lumber.
Schr Napoleon, Manistee, 90 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 30 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Scow Magdalene, South Haven, 50 cds wood.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 555 m lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Jacksonport, 960 telegraph poles, 1,000 posts.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Ella Elmwood, White Lake, 165 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Little Sturgeon Bay, 360 m lumber.

CLEARED ... Oct. 18.

Prop East, Sarnia, 16,000 bu corn.
Bark Arabia, Prescott, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Montauk, Buffalo, 21,200 bu wheat.
Schr Geo. W. Davis, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat.
Schr H. F. Baldwin, Buffalo, 31,500 bu wheat.
Prop Montgomery, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 1,250 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 100 green hides, 10 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 40,019 bu barley, 9,443 bu wheat, 625 brls flour, 6 bales broom corn and sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 20 brls flour, 27 beef, 1,400 bu corn.
Brig Starlight, Buffalo, 20,260 bu barley.
Barge Lucy J. Clark, Buffalo, 20,500 bu corn.
Schr Alice Richards, Buffalo, 19,400 bu corn.
Schr David A. Wells, Buffalo, 20,500 bu wheat.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 13,000 bu oats, 12,216 bu corn, 626 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat, and sundries.
Bark Acorn, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Bark Erastus Corning, Buffalo, 44,383 bu corn.
Schr William Grundy, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr William O. Brown, Buffalo, 19,500 bu corn.
Schr Ella Elmwood, White Lake, 1,000 bu oats, 10 brls beef, 400 tubs butter.
Schr Mocking Bird, Buffalo, 32,500 bu corn.
Schr Sweetheart, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Schr Francis Palms, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Schr Maine, Ludington, 5,000 bu oats.

### LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Higher; quotable at 18¾c for wheat, 18c for corn, and 17c for barley to Buffalo. The engagements reported were: To Buffalo, prop Fountain City, barley at 17c; George Goble, wheat at 18¾c; schrs Vanderbilt and Montana, barley at 17c; Annie Vought, corn at 17c. To Edwardsville, schr Agnes Hope, corn at 21c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17.—Are firmer, and vessels very scarce. Rates are entirely nominal at 18c for wheat per sail to Buffalo and 25c to Oswego. Engagements: To Buffalo, schr Amaranth, this morning, 17,500 bu wheat at 16½c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—Only $1.25 is offered on coal to Chicago, and no charters at that. Charters reported as follows: Schrs Martin, C. J. Wells, Flint, Mary E. Perew, coal to Chicago on contract; bark Northwest, schr St. Lawrence, coal to Chicago at $1.50 per ton, free; bark Peshtigo, salt to Green Bay at 20c per brl, f. o. b.; schr H. D. Root, salt to Fremont at 8c per brl, f. o. b.; schr M. L. Collins, salt to Toledo at 5c per brl, f. o. b. Reported by H. N. Smith, Esq.: Schrs C. Nilsson, coal to Chicago at $1.50 per ton, free; J. S. Austin, coal to Escanaba at $1.00 per ton, free; Hattie Johnson, Tunner, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, at $2.00 per ton, free.

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—The market continues strong, and, as the season advances, prices are rather tending upwards. The schooners J. L. Seaton and the Gibson were taken yesterday for wheat at Oswego at 16c. Rates to Buffalo are 8½c by sail, and 9c by steam.

### LAKE MARINE MATTERS.

—The schooner Couch is reported aground on the Flats.

—The schooner Bessie Bolt is ashore at St. Joseph, Michigan.

—The steamer Sherman broke a part of her iron machinery while off this port.

—The schooner Orient reached Oswego minus her mainsail and rigging.

—The schooner Owasco is at anchor 25 miles from Point Au Pelee minus her bowsprit.

—The schooner James Norris, which stranded on the Canada shore during the recent storm, has also been got off.

—On Tuesday, the propeller Allegheny got across the river at Buffalo and lost a portion of her pilot-house, in collision with the bark Tanner.

—Last Sunday, one of the docks Forester, at Milwaukee, was badly broken up, and the warehouse let down into the lake with 10,000 bushels of wheat.

—The sailors' strikes at Cleveland and Buffalo have failed. Wages at Buffalo are $2.50 per day.

—Captain McFaden, of this city, died at his residence, on South Side, on Wednesday night. He was stricken with paralysis at Escanaba, about two weeks ago, and never rallied from the blow.

—The purchasers of the Tyson barge fleet were the Menominee Lumbering Company, the H. Whitbeck Company and the N. Ludington Company. ... 14,916 bushels of corn, on Thursday night, and while on her due course down the lake, struck on Colchester Reef. A portion of her cargo was lightered, when she was pulled off by a passing tug. She was taken to Detroit for repairs.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**The Sherman House Certifies to the Superiority and uniformity of Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.** Sold everywhere.

**Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, etc.,** only 25 cents. Brown's Teething Cordial for children. Pleasant, reliable, and safe. Only 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

**Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.** A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.** This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

**The Great Remedies for Consumption,** wasting, and indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study, testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, also strength and weight, increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved. Sold in bottles by Savory & Moore (Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143 New Bond-st., London, and all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers throughout the States. NOTE.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—50 OR 60 FOOT LOT IN "BURNED DISTRICT," south of Lake, east of Wells-st., for which good paying South Side residence property will be taken as whole or part payment. JOHN W. CARRINGTON, Jr., 375 Wabash-av. P. O. Box 163.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### West Side.

5 WILCOX-ST., NEAR WESTERN-AV.—UNFURNISHED suite of rooms to rent, with or without board, in private family.

24 BISHOP-COURT, NEAR UNION PARK—DAY boarders wanted.

43 HAMILTON-AV.—WEST SIDE—ONE LARGE front room, unfurnished, with closets. Also, one furnished room, with board, in private family.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND lodgings, $5 per week; day board, $3.75.

100 ASHLAND-AV.—ROOM TO RENT, HEATED by furnace, hot and cold water, with board. Two gentlemen preferred.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—YANKEE HOUSE. Furnished rooms to rent, with board by the day or week.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—ONE FURNISHED room to rent, with board; also, a room for a single lady.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen can have room and board; price $8 per week; references required.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF ANN—Board and pleasant rooms for gent and wife or two gentlemen. This is an English home in the true sense of the word.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board. Location good, and house new, with all modern improvements.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE ROOM, SUITABLE for 2 gentlemen; also one single room; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner.

359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, one large front room.

361 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—2 FURNISHED rooms, with board, suitable for single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board, to gent and lady, or two gents. Call after 12 noon.

491 WEST MADISON-ST.—2 PLEASANT FRONT rooms to rent, furnished or not, with board; also day board.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NEAR UNION PARK, two large unfurnished rooms, except new Brussels carpet, with board. Location desirable, house modern, and table No. 1.

642 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FEW SINGLE men can be accommodated with board and lodging at $5 per week. Lodgers taken by the week.

### South Side.

NEVADA HOTEL, 177 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—FINE large room, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, at moderate rates.

### Miscellaneous.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for gent and lady, with board for lady. Address G 28, Tribune office.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, IN A private family, in good location, with young people, where the comforts of a home are to be had; must have a pleasant room, and with pleasant, agreeable people, and is willing to pay for it. Address, giving location, terms, etc., A 10, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND BOARD FOR four persons, on South Side. Best of references. Address G 34, Tribune office.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH, A NEW PARLOR set, rosewood piano, and carriage. Can be seen at No. 370 Michigan-av.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale, can find a cash customer by addressing FURNITURE, care Carrier No. 51.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2 NICE MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES ON Michigan-av., numbered 508 and 510, situated just south of Fourteenth-st.

A first-class marble-front house, 597 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.

The 3-story marble-front house 532 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.

The new first-class marble-front house 864 Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.

A very nice 3-story marble-front house, 27 Twenty-fifth-st., just east of South Park-av.

The first-class 3-story brick house 637 Michigan-av., with 30 feet of ground, between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.

The 3-story frame house 865 Wabash-av., with 34 feet of ground.

A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Office, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV. (THIRTY-NINTH-ST.), choice and beautiful lots, near the South Park boulevard, 50x173 feet each, to a 20-foot alley; small cash payment, and long time on balance. Title perfect. For residence or investment, there is nothing south of the city offering greater inducements. These lots are worth $150 per foot, on such easy terms; but for a short time will let the prices remain at $120 per foot. A visit to the property will convince anyone of its great beauty, cheapness, and desirability. It is certain to advance in value far beyond present prices, and that soon. The choice of all remaining lots will be given to those who purchase immediately. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$450 AND $500—LOTS ¼ MILE INSIDE of the old city limits; we sell what may be left next Tuesday at auction; they will sell perhaps for more; now is your time to secure one before the sale. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON 6 YEARS' TIME, 30, 45, 60, OR 88 feet on Warren-av., corner of Oakley-st. Gas, water, and sewer. A nice corner for immediate improvement. Inquire at 349 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A FEW LOTS LEFT ON Howard and Loomis-sts., near Blue Island-av.; water and sewer in street; price, $850 to $1,200. Easy terms. Call soon, before they are all gone. A. LIMBERG & CO., 172 Washington-st., corner of Fifth-av., Room 3, or at the branch office, near corner Loomis-st. and Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, a large new house and 9½ acres land, at Hinsdale. Also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 804 State-st. D. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, CORNER THIRTY-second-st. New, nice, ready to occupy and at cost, if taken at once. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 93 CALUMET-AV. AN ELEGANT residence with all modern improvements. Lot 48½x180 ft. Will be sold at a bargain. H. B. HORTON, 10 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN; MUST BE SOLD IN THE next ten days; lot 25x150 on West Indiana-st.; paved, gas, and sewer. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS on Wabash-av., Nos. 1110, 1112, and 1114 (between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.), being 74x191½ feet, at a bargain. Inquire of J. F. BONFIELD, 49 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front, with lot, on Wabash-av., only $12,000; cheapest property offered in the market. Cottage with lot on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. A two-story house with lot on Butterfield-st., $3,200. A 2-story house with lot on Arnold-st., $2,000. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 3 LOTS ON HUBBARD-st., near the house to be sold at auction on the 22d inst., on Carroll-st., to be removed. PHILLIPS & BUFFINGTON, Room 1, 171 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF TWO BOULEVARDS, southwest corner of South Park and Oakwood Boulevards, 132x150 feet to an 18 foot alley. Will be sold cheap if taken immediately. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, Chamber of Commerce, first floor, No. 18.

FOR SALE—FINE LOTS ON EGAN-AV. AND South Park Boulevard, just south of city limits, at low prices and extremely easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, 25x180 TO A 20-foot alley, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $150 a foot. Terms easy. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON THIRD-AV., DEARBORN-st. front, near Van Buren-st.; will be sold cheaper than any other lot in the burned district, if taken at once. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, 100 FT. east front between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts. This is the only east front and full depth lot to be got. Price cheap and terms easy. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—30 ACRES, CORNER Seventy-fifth-st. and Centre-av., with nice improvements on the land. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House:
Large house and lot, 48x177 feet, to wide alley, on Thirtieth-st., near Michigan-av., $12,000.
House with all modern improvements, and deep lot, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., $16,000.
Nice house and lot, on Calumet-av., $7,500.
Three marble front houses, on Ashland-av., cheap.
House and 30 foot lot, on Park-av., near Leavitt-st., $8,000.
Good house and deep lot, near Jefferson Park, $7,500.
Also other city and suburban residences.

FOR SALE—A FINE 2 STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, No. 67 Vincennes-av., east front; immediate possession given; located a little south Douglas-place. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 358 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House:
7 acres near Douglas Park, on Twelfth-st., $20,000.
6 acres on Division-st., near Humboldt Park, $17,500.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 LOTS, FRONTING Western-av., Polk and Taylor-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FINE LOT 100x125 ft to an alley, corner Dayton and Sophia-sts., two miles from Court House, and near three lines of street-cars. T. COLES, Room 5, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $100,000—THE TWENTY-ACRE block southwest corner Wallace and Thirty-first-sts. Would sell at the same price in five-acre blocks. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY F. & M. CAMPBELL, 146 EAST Madison-st., Room 15, lots on West Side, on Wilcox, Adams, and Tyler-sts., and on Western and Campbell-avs. Also, houses and cottages ranging from $3,200 to $4,100 each. Give us a call and examine our list. Farms for sale or trade at a positive bargain.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS $450, INSIDE OF OLD city limits, convenient to street cars. We have 20 of them left. They will soon be gone. The ground is very high. You can have a cellar. Only $100 down. Title perfect. We furnish each customer an abstract of title. We have always have time to show them. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS—New house on Polk-st., near Western-av., rooms, water and gas. Inquire on premises, of G. CADWELL, or in Bank, No. 135 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WALLACE AND HUBBS-sts., near Thirty-fifth, on easy terms. JAMES H. HILL, No. 389 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OVER ONE HUNDRED HOUSES IN city, from $5,000 to $50,000; will show customers. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite the Court House:
Forty-foot lot on Michigan-av., nearly opposite the new Jail, now being built; only $250 per foot. Capitalists can see that this will soon double in value.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BOULEVARD LOTS AT low prices, Oakwood Boulevard. Work on this new boulevard has just been commenced. The lots I am now offering between the South Park Boulevard and Vincennes-av. need only be seen to be appreciated. Those who wish to buy at low prices and on very easy terms should apply immediately. Title unquestionable. Oakwood is the connecting link between South Park and Drexel Boulevards. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—PARTIES OWNING large tracts in Lake View, a little remote from the lake, are invited to trade a portion to about $10,000, for a first-class, desirable near suburban property, readily realizable; the intention being to construct a first-class residence at Lake View, which will enhance the value of the remaining property. We recommend the exchange. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LAND—10 ACRES ON FIFTY-fifth-st. boulevard; 40 acres at Englewood, near Normal School. G. W. MILLER, 97 Harrison.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10 ACRE BLOCKS AT SOUTH Englewood; on the ridge, and only two blocks from the new depot; accessible by frequent daily dummy trains on the Rock Island Railroad. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, No. 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON ELLIS-av., second door south of Brook (Fortieth) st., Oakland, two blocks south of city limits; contains every modern convenience; lot 59x180; elegant barn and shade trees. May be seen at any time, and all information given on the premises.

FOR SALE—CORNER PRAIRIE-AV AND FIFTY-fourth-st., 170x180.
Corner Calumet-av. and Forty-first-st., grove, 200x130.
Corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-fourth-st., 175x175.
J. HENRY WEIL,
Southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR COTTAGES, FIRST-CLASS FINish, water running in each one same as hydrant, at Englewood. Easy terms. TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—GREAT BARgains in houses and lots; all new and just completed; if you want a home we give you an opportunity, after first payment, to apply your rent in purchasing a house; to salaried men this is better than a savings bank; 34 daily passenger trains leave Englewood for Chicago, and 34 returning from the city; commutation fare, 6¼c per hundred. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS, NEAR the depot, at from $125 to $200 each, weekly, monthly, or yearly payments. WM. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THOSE CHOICE LOTS AT WASHington Heights can be had, for a few days, at $100 each, $10 cash, and $5 monthly till paid for. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—2 BLOCKS, of 24 lots each; will be sold very cheap, for cash. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—AM OFFERING acres in Sections 27, 28, and 33, T. 39, R. 12, at prices that must pay a large profit to buyers. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 102 East Washington-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, STEAM ELEVAtor, on Galena Railroad. Capacity, 30,000 bushels. A good chance.
40 acres, Section 10, 40, 13, s w of s e ¼.
18 acres, Section 26, 38, 14, n w ¼.
80 acres, Section 28, 39, 13, s w ¼.
Block of 56 lots, section 1, 38, 13.
REA & COATES, 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID GRASS AND WHEAT farm of 1,000 acres on a railroad in Gallatin County, Ill. Good buildings, fences, &c., &c. A great bargain. $15 an acre. Easy terms. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARMS, 80, 160 AND 300 acres, good buildings, fruit, timber, &c., 25 miles from Chicago, at a bargain. Terms liberal. G. C. WHIPPLE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—$2,700 WILL BUY A LARGE BRICK house, barn, one acre of land, all kinds of choice fruit, &c., near depot, in pleasant village, 49 minutes' ride from Chicago. G. C. WHIPPLE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. BARNEY, LAND AGENT—has removed to No. 163 Randolph-st. (in basement of Metropolitan Block), 500,000 acres of good land in the different Western States for sale.

## TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—(ON OR BEFORE NOV. 1) 14 FURnished rooms, single or en suite (Parker Block, northeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts.), over Home National and Mechanics' Savings Banks. Parties wishing suites can have them furnished as desired by applying at once to F. B. DeBERARD, at Hale & Bros., 13 to 19 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, NO. 331 NORTH WELLS-ST., to a family without children; possession given Nov. 1.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, 2 BEDROOMS, 2 CLOSETS, 1 pantry, 1 kitchen, 474 North La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, TO SINgle men, in the fine brick building No. 363 Chicago-av., near Rush-st.; suitable for one or two persons together. Apply to KRANER & BROTHERS, No. 55 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO FRONT ROOMS, unfurnished, with or without board, in private family. Can furnish one room. Near Hoyne-st. and Madison-st. cars. Inquire at store 758 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS WITH PANTRY AND closets, and hydrant and cistern water, suitable for a small family. Apply on premises, 138 North Oakley-st., up stairs, or to 104½ South Clark-st., of WILSON, PEIRCE & CO.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY day or month; prices reasonable; hotel table for those who desire. Inquire at 179 Twenty-first-st., of Mrs. S. C. PARKS.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR IN A small private family; cars run in front of house. Apply at 861 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for 2 or 4 men. Inquire at grocery store, 80 Third-av., corner Harrison-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF BUILDING NO. 373 Wabash-av., good for dwelling, or light manufacturing purposes. Apply to J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 328 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM. Inquire at 14 North May-st.

TO RENT—TWO WELL-FURNISHED DOUBLE rooms, all modern improvements, 827 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—3 FRONT ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor 128 West Randolph-st. Inquire at 124 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—TWO NICE SUITES OF ROOMS (TWO each) in building northwest corner Halsted and Harrison-sts., at $25 per month each. J. H. KEELER, 185 South Halsted-st.

## TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—NOV. 1, THE BEAUTIFUL MARBLE front residence, fronting east, and shaded with trees, at No. 757 Wabash-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., EAST FRONT, NEAR Thirtieth-st., 2-story and basement house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, in elegant condition. To a suitable family of grown persons, this property will be rented on very fair terms. Inquire of KESLER BROS., Room 3 Nevada Block, Franklin and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—BY CULVER & HOVEY, 109 WEST Washington-st.: Fulton-st., 2 story house; Twenty-eighth-st., 2 story house; Milwaukee-av., double basement.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, NO. 137 LOOMIS-ST. Apply at 131, same street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED THREE-STORY SWELL front brick house, and brick barn. Furnace, gas, hot and cold water. No. 17 Honore-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 61 EAST ERIE-ST., containing 5 rooms, pantry, and 4 closets. Rent, $35 per month. Can be seen Sunday.

TO RENT—344 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER OF Twelfth, 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for boarding or private housekeeping.

## TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 97 AND 101 SOUTH WATER st., between Dearborn and State-sts; 20x145. Apply to ELI B. WILLIAMS, on the premises, or to MYRON L. PEARCE, under Third National Bank.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS. INQUIRE at 375 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, WITH FIRST-CLASS basements, No. 306 North Wells-st. and 361 North Clark-st., near Oak. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, corner Washington and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—CORNER GROCERY, AND STOCK for sale; good location. Call corner Polk and Robey-sts., at the store.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN KENT'S BUILDING, 153 Monroe-st., one door from LaSalle, with use of vault. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORE, 830 STATE-ST. Splendid location for shoe store, or hat and cap store.

TO RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE BRICK store (opposite Sargent's drug store), corner of Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., for long or short term. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 375 Wabash-av.

## WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A CUSTOMER WITH a small family, a well-furnished house, on Michigan or Wabash-avs., near Twenty-second-st. The house must be in good repair, and furniture complete. BREWSTER, PHILLIPS & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping, for man and wife; price must be moderate. Address V 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED RESIdence and board the proprietor. Address 58 and 60 Sherman-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN GOOD LOCATION ON ...

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY LOCATED COTtage, either on South or West Side. Call on or address A. P. TEEL, Rooms 12 and 14, 158 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A MAN AND WIFE, NO children, two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Would be permanent. Address, stating terms, W H W, 151 Monroe-st., Room 1, Kent's Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PARTLY FURNISHED cottage, 6 rooms, or part of house. Address immediately, R 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE IN GOOD LOcation, convenient to cars. Address A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping; good pay; permanent. Address, with terms and particulars, P 72, Tribune office.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, and harness; good stabling for horses; money advanced on stock left in my charge. 431 State-st.

CHEAP FOR CASH—ONE SORREL MARE, SUITAble for carriage, age 4 years, weight 1,150 pounds; also a wagon. Inquire at 150 North Green-st., in rear.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENY, 333 STATE-ST., have on hand the largest assortment of carriages and business wagons in the city, and they are bound to sell them cheaper. Give them a call if you want anything in their line.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HORSE AND BUGgy; cost $600; will sell for $350. Address H 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS WITH HARness to match. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS OR delivery wagons and business buggies, at 239 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO HEAVY teams, with iron axle wagons and harness. Inquire at Room 15, Chamber of Commerce.

HORSE-BLANKETS, LAP-ROBES, &C., IN LARGE variety, at SHORT & BRAYTON'S, 131 East Madison-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale good clarence and team, top and open buggies; also seven lumber-wagons less than ½ manufacturer's cost. Call this week if you want a bargain.

OWEN EVANS & CO., LIVERY, BOARDING, AND Sale Stable, 58 and 60 Sherman-st, opposite M. S. & R. I. R. R. Passenger Depot, Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND LIGHT EXpress wagon; must be in good order and sold cheap. Address E 60, care Tribune office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Anderson & Ellison, is this day dissolved. J. Anderson is authorized to collect and settle all accounts. ANDERSON & ELLISON.

NOTICE—BRICK, STONE WORK, AND PLASTERing, and all jobbing in that line done at the shortest notice. No reference. Nothing without labor. Address C. F. HEISS, Contractor and Builder, 747 Wabash-av., or Room 79, Exchange Building.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM HAND. CALL AT 86 West Water-st.

MRS. A. L. BALKAM'S SELECT AGENCY FOR employers and servants at 131 West Jackson-st., northeast corner Desplaines-st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME MANUFACturing or other respectable business. State kind of business and full particulars. Address Y 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL WHO WANT TO PROVIDE YOURselves and children with a good and comfortable home, in a country of health and prosperity, you can procure such homes in the Southwestern Colony of Colorado. For particulars, apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent, 289 West Madison-st.

## FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE NOTES, HOUSES ON leased lots, furniture. L. R. CARSWELL, Room 63, Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark-sts.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit; and on houses on leased ground. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON COLLATERALS, BY M. B. DERRICK & CO., Room 8, 133 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, ON GOOD COLLATERALS, for short time, by OLIVER BESLY, 41 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN—$12,000, $15,000, $18,000, $20,000, $30,000, to loan on business property, improved or unimproved, at low rates. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

WANTED—ADJUSTED CLAIMS IN ALL THE bankrupt insurance companies, for which the highest price will be paid in cash. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 41 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, GOOD REAL ESTATE paper. Inquire at 330 State-st., Room 5.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE FRAME CHURCH BUILDing, in good order, together with one hundred feet of ground on which the same stands, on Burnside-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. H. P. GEORGE, 99 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., A 99 YEAR LEASE OF lot 20 feet, just north of Randolph-st., east front. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A TWENTY-FOOT COUNTER, CONtaining 25 draws. W. D. KELLOGG & BRO., 88 Madison-st., Tribune building.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER WM. ALDRICH. APPLY to SCHLOSSER & RITTMAN, No. 311 and 313 Florida-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

## DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,037.

## WANTED--MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRUGGIST'S CLERK, ONE speaking German preferred. Inquire, Sunday forenoon, at drugstore, corner Halsted and Polk-sts.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN A WHOLESALE house, who can lend his employer $3,000. Call at 397 Warren-av., city.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIenced bookkeeper; must have been in mercantile business; best of references absolutely required. Inquire at 48 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—CROCKERY SALESMAN; ONE FOR Chicago and two for country. None but live men with established connections need apply to LOMER HEINEMANN & CO., 721 State-st.

WANTED—A BOOK-BINDER, ONE WHO UNDERstands edition work. Apply at 195 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER IMmediately. Address E. FULLER, Room 49 Exchange Building, cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

### Trades.

WANTED—GAS FITTERS AT J. L. PATTISON & CO.'S, 268 State-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TAILORS TO GO to Peoria; steady employment; day or piece work, if preferred. Inquire of DUNNE & SCANLAN, Iron-Clad Office, 164 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH MECHANIC TO TAKE charge of wood-working establishment. Address H 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BRICK MASONS. APply for 5 days at the building of West Adams-st. between Morgan and Aberdeen. Wages, $5 a day for 10 hours.

WANTED—BRICK MASONS. APPLY FOR SIX days at the building, No. 77 Randolph-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.; wages, $5.00 for 10 hours' work. D. GOODMAN & CO.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD CARPENTERS for steady winter job—at Hinsdale. Call at 804 State-st. D. J. STOUGH.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 76 EAST Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS—ONE GOOD BOOK and news compositor. Call at Room 7, 85 West Lake-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, Saturday.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—TRIMMERS AT THE houses now finishing, 942 and 944 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A TINSMITH THAT UNDERSTANDS furnace work thoroughly to take charge of such; extra inducements offered to the right man. Address M 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—15 MORE GOOD HOUSE PAINTERS, Monday morning, at 16 Eighteenth-st., near corner of State-st. E. P. BELL & BRO.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT 193½ WEST Van Buren-st., near Halsted.

WANTED—STONE MASONS ON MADISON-ST., near Morgan.

WANTED—COAT MAKERS, BY L. SADLER, 76 West Madison-st., up stairs.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MEN AS SALESmen by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, 74 State-st.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS ON CAIRO & FULton Railroad, in Arkansas. Work for one year; $2.25 per day; good station work; free transportation from St. Louis to work, furnished by W. M. HUGHES, 1206 Broadway, St. Louis. MANDEVILLE & ALLEN, Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO SOLICIT FOR the latest and best improved shuttle stitch sewing machine in the market; to men who will work good inducements are offered. Call on A. STONE, 150 State-st. from 8 to 10 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD SALESMEN TO sell hats, caps, furs, and straw goods, for an old and long-established house in New York. To those having a good trade, and can influence the same in New York from the following States: Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, will please address CHARLES CLAYTON, Spring-st. Station, New York City.

WANTED—AN AGENT IN EVERY TOWN AND city in the Northwestern States, in an honorable and good paying business. Correspondence solicited. Address, with references, Z 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BAR-TENDER, AT 37 and 39 East Kinzie-st. French Hotel.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—MALE AND FEMALE, for something that takes on sight. Parties that wish to make money fast can call and investigate, or address CHARLES H. TAYLOR & Co., 78 Market-st., Room 22.

WANTED—100 HANDS TO HEW STAVES, 4 TO 6 feet long, for which we pay 5 cents each; pay every week. For further particulars inquire at the Post Office, or of GEO. RENCHLER, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

WANTED—2 GOOD, STOUT BOYS TO WORK IN A coffee and spice mill. Apply to JOHN S. DAVIES & CO., Broadway Mills, rear corner Eighteenth and State-sts.

WANTED—10 GOOD MEN. CHANCE TO SECURE steady winter work; highest wages. Apply 316 East Washington, or 167 Franklin-st., Room 28.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS CAN find steady employment in city or country, and good wages, by addressing BRIGHT SIDE CO., Chicago.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 1,000 RAILROAD LABORers and choppers for Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2 and $2.25, board $4, fare furnished to all; sure of a winter's work; we also want 50 saw-mill hands at $30 to $40 and board; 40 farm hands. We sell cheap tickets to laborers going South. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WISconsin; wages $2.25 per day; 50 for sawmills, $30 to $40 per month, and board; also, work to be had in city. Call at 26 West Madison-st. SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—... day. City Road; wages $2; board $4; also, 50 track-layers at $2.37 to $2.50 per day; free fare. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN FOR THE CITY, for a fast-selling article; $5 to $10 a day easily made on $5 to $10 capital. MERRILL & CO., 35 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PACKER TO REpack one crate of crockery. J. C. HALL, 24 North Canal-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL to take charge of drug store in country. Address DRUGGIST, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY—A GOOD, ACTIVE AND SMART boy, about 15 years, as office and errand boy; must have good reference; none other need apply. HART BROS., 79 and 81 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FEW MERCHANTS, HIGH SCHOOL teachers, and professional men to sell our books by our new system.
We have one man who has averaged more than $20 a day commissions since he commenced with us, the 1st of June. Only men of ability, who can bring first-class recommendations, will be employed.
W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TEN GOOD CANVASSERS FOR THE Chinese fire-lighter kindling. Apply on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 369 Wabash-av., up stairs. H. H. & D. S. COE.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN TO take the agency of the Invisible Rubber Weather strips, the best weather strip in the market; will pay largely if properly pushed. None need apply unless willing to give their whole time and attention to the business. Apply between 1 and 2 o'clock this day at 247 South Clark-st., in basement, to R. ARNOLD.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY—2,000 MEN FOR the Northwestern, Menominee & Wisconsin Central; entirely free fare and fees; also men for the South. Apply 25 West Lake or 42 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—FIFTY MEN TO WORK ON THE Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Wages, $2.25 and $2.50 per day. Must leave this evening, sure. Free fare, and no charges in office. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., 35 West Washington-st.

## WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Norwegian or German preferred. Apply at 558 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; German, Swedish, or Norwegian girl preferred. Apply at 483 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—AT BAYLEY'S HOTEL, 653 STATE-ST., 2 dining room girls, 1 chambermaid, and 1 to do general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, at 314 West Adams-st. If the woman with the German girl, who called Thursday, will call again, she can hear something to advantage.

WANTED—A GOOD TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small private family, at No. 111 Fourth-av., south of Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A baby. Call, with references, at 363 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE; REFERENCES REquired. Apply at 75 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook. Apply at 408 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO DO SECOND work and to wait on table, at No. 508 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, ONE FOR kitchen and laundry work, the other a second girl. Apply at 200 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO UP-STAIRS work; German or Norwegian preferred. Call at No. 10 Eldridge-court. Also a good cook.

WANTED—GOOD WASHER AND IRONER, AT 489 Burnside-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, A COOK AND second girl, in a private family. Apply at 51 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at 1163 Prairie-av.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker at 545 Wabash-av. Apply to-day or Monday. Also, 2 or 3 apprentice girls.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS TO WORK on coats. To good hands rare inducements are offered. Call at Room 22, 278 South State-st.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL FOR ONE child. Apply at 137 Twenty-sixth-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—20 LADIES FOR THE CITY; AN EASY money making business offered any energetic person. Call early and secure a good chance. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Room 17.

WANTED—A SCRUB GIRL. CALL AT METROPolis Hotel, Michigan-av., corner of Fourteenth-st.

## SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR SEWING MAchines don't fail to call and make yourself acquainted with the improved Grover & Baker shuttle stitch; it runs light and does a greater range of work than any other in the market; it has no equal as a family sewing machine. Office, 150 State-st.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC Sewing Machines sold on monthly payments. Office, 307 South Halsted-st.

ONE GROVER & BAKER, ONE WILCOX & Gibbs, and one Howe sewing machine, in good running order. Warranted. Sell choice for $35 cash. B. MANEY, 162 West Lake-st.

ONE FLORENCE, AND ONE GOLD MEDAL SEWing machine, nearly new, and in fine running order. Warranted. I will sell choice for $30 cash. B. MANEY, 162 West Lake-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 303 West Madison-st.; branch, 360 Wabash-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF GENERAL business qualifications, a competent bookkeeper, and one willing to work; a moderate salary required, and unexceptionable references given. Address Box 1389 Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED man desires a position in some wholesale house as bookkeeper, assistant or clerk of any kind. Is not afraid of work, and will do anything to earn a livelihood. Address S 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits, as clerk or entry clerk; one who is willing to work, or at any other genteel occupation; good reference. Address R 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A grocery store, one who understands the business. Call immediately, for MARTIN DYER, at Bryne Lavin's, corner Taylor and Beach-sts.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH, FIRST-class man cook wishes a situation. Only those needing such and able to pay good wages address M 97 Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in private family, to drive and to take care of horses; he don't want big wages. Address 64 Rucker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as coachman; to be generally useful. Address 262 State-st.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN OR JANitor for some establishment or firm. The very best of references given as to character and standing. Address H. G., 80 Fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN, OR CARE of the sick. The subscriber having had long experience in army hospitals and private life, tenders his services as above. Has thorough knowledge of medicine. Address E. T. GATCHELL, 319 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man as porter in a store or in any capacity can make himself generally useful. Apply at 80 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER young man, as janitor in a store or building. Good references. Address B 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY. APPLY AT ROOM 4 Republic Life Insurance Building, at 9 a. m. Saturday. MILLARD & DECKER, Real Estate Dealers.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED man, who has had several years' experience in newspaper business, desires a position in some newspaper office; will go out of town. Good references. Address S 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21, for the winter; wages not so much an object as a steady job. Address W. WELDON, 14 North Peoria-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl in an American family. Address OLSON, 123 West Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—CHOICE HELP—FAMIlies in want, need only call at MRS. HAMILTON'S Intelligence Office, No. 129 West Madison-st., up stairs.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SALOON DOING A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS for sale; central location. Apply at 6 West Lake-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET, DOING A wholesale and retail business, for sale. Inquire 449 South Clark-st.

A RARE CHANCE—DRUG STORE FOR SALE, 28 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. Will inventory between $6,000 and $7,000; sales over $350 a day. Good reasons for selling. Inquire of proprietor, B. VAN BUREN, Lemont, Ill.

A WIDE-AWAKE, ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN with a small capital can learn of the best business opportunity in the city by calling on W. H. VAN ORNUM, 312 Cottage Grove-av., any afternoon.

A GOOD, ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE. 100 per cent guaranteed to the wholesale trade; cash, $2,000. Address D 65, Tribune office.

A TWO YEARS' LEASE OF STORE FOR SALE, located in the best business portion of West Madison-st, with stock of gents' furnishing goods and store fixtures. Address STANLEY, care Carrier 21.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CENTRAL REAL estate in Chicago—A splendid business, doing a heavy trade in dry goods and groceries; amount of stock about $4,000; store to rent; best location in city of Elgin, Ill. For particulars, address M. & J. McNEIL, Elgin.

GOOD OPENING FOR A YOUNG PHYSICIAN; practice established, with office and drugs. Address Box 144, Nevada, Livingston Co., Ill.

HOUSE CONTAINING 15 ROOMS, IN COMPLETE repair, furnished with new carpets, furniture, bedding, &c., and situated within three blocks of Post Office, Aurora, Ill., to rent at $50 per month; splendid location for a boarding-house. Inquire of owner, E. MAUZY, 103 West Lake-st., Chicago.

MACHINE SHOP, TOOLS AND FOUNDRY, WITH lot 70x200 feet, for sale, fronting on two streets, centrally and conveniently located to railroads and river, at a bargain, only $15,000. J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 78 Madison, near State-st.

NEW SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP—HALL'S FIRE proof; size, No. 12. Apply to JOHN L. RANSEY, 17 Chamber of Commerce.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE, WHERE A LARGE business can be done. For particulars call at 703 Wabash-av., or 274 West Madison-st.

SALOON FOR SALE, NO. 213 WEST TWELFTH-st., at J. Brennan's horse market.

SALE—A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A ... to step into an established restaurant ... desirable location. Apply to J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 328 Wabash-av.

$500 CASH—RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—BUYS half interest in $1,000 cash stock and best established office business in city; will pay over $200 per month. Owner leaving city. FULLER, 118 East Washington-st., Room 30.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR EXPLORATION IN Africa; the Herald's Stanley expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone; elaborately and profusely illustrated with full page engravings, together with his great map. This volume will contain a complete account of Mr. Stanley's finding of the great African Traveller, and of his wonderful experience in the Wilderness. A full account of all great explorers in that unknown country, which is described as the ... division of the world. A most interesting and valuable volume. Send for circulars or send one dollar for canvassing book and name territory desired. Address Union Publishing Company, 155 Twenty-second-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, to sell an article entirely new. Sells to business men. Call at 236 West Madison-st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—$30 WATCH FREE—MEN AND women can clear $30 to $75 a week with our golden needle and ladies' caskets; new thing; take well everywhere. Samples to country free. Call, or send stamp or circular. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$425 A MONTH AND EXPENses to good canvassers. Articles new, and as staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 59 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can make easily $150 per month. Address ELASTIC BROOM CO., 32 South Canal-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH INST., A gold bracelet, chased with black enamel. Name, of which M. A. M. are initials on inside. Address, S 23, Tribune Office, and receive a liberal reward.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE STABLE, FOOT of Randolph-st., back of Hibbard & Spencer's store, about 11 o'clock Thursday night, a Morgan colt, 4½ years old, 14 hands high, weight 900, black mane, feet and tail. Ten dollars reward for information leading to the recovery. JOHN LAIGER, at the stable, or at 136 North-av.

LOST—ON THE 17TH INST., A LIVER-COLORED setter dog. Whoever will return him to 423 Wentworth-av. will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—IN THE VICINITY OF CLINTON AND Jackson-sts., two drafts and one note; payments of same have been stopped. The finder will be rewarded by returning them to the owner at 129 East Lake-st.

STOLEN—FROM THE FRONT OF OUR OFFICE, 126 West Washington-st., a stylish horse and buggy; horse light bay, with white hind feet, has small white spot on right side near shoulder-blade, and is newly shod; harness new; bridle has gold trimmings and yellow tassel; buggy square box. STOREY, ALLEN & CO.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM GOOSE ISLAND, Monday, Oct. 14, a bay colt 12 or 13 hands high, 4 years old, not shod, and double-jointed knees. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to T. ARMSTRONG, wood and coal dealer, North-av. bridge.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED—FIVE GENTLEMAN WHO can command $20,000 cash jointly, or one, two, or more with above amount, can hear of an investment in a manufacturing business about starting in Chicago, that will stand the most minute examination, with large profits and permanent business. Address E 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I AM MINING COAL, AND want a business man in Chicago with a capital of from $5,000 to $10,000 to join me. Capital well secured, and business cash. Address G. T., 484 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A GENTEEL, well-established cash business that pays well, and can be increased by the help of a live man. 118 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH A few thousand dollars wishes to hear of an opportunity to invest as partner in some good business. Address P. O. Box 418, stating business.

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TO EXCHANGE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., Nos. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite Court House:
A valuable place on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., with encumbrances, for good unencumbered acre or suburban property.
Also, a fine place at Lake Forest, for city property; will assume some encumbrance.
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TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD PRAIRIE LAND IN Iowa, some first-class Chicago residence property; want a large place. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE LARGE pair of bay horses, top buggy, double and single harness, and some cash, for good real estate. Address L 62, Tribune Branch office.

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AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 10 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines, and saws. Western Branch office, 10 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—STATIONARY ENGINES—ONE 10x15, one 12x18, one 8x10, one 6x12 and an upright engine, 4x10, all in first-class repair. Apply to JOHN DAVIS & CO., 120 Michigan-av.

# POLITICAL.

## Great Liberal Meeting at Central Hall.

### Speech of Hon. James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin.

### Senator Morton, of Indiana, Answered.

### Address of Southerners to New York Merchants.

### Encouraging News from the Doubtful States.

### Miscellaneous Political Items from Various Points.

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE REPLIES TO SENATOR MORTON, OF INDIANA.

The Hon. J. R. Doolittle spoke yesterday evening at Central Hall, on Wabash avenue, to a large gathering of Liberals. The meeting was presided over by Judge Otis, who stated his pleasure at the large attendance, showing as it did the interest felt in reform and good government. They knew that he was a candidate for Congress. In accepting the nomination he had said, if elected, he would do all he could to further the interests of his great district. He was no politician, but specially interested in the material interests of the city, and in rebuilding it to be more beautiful than it was before. The city, being the commercial centre of the Northwest, required special attention. The Government had taken charge of the finances, and were controlling them with an iron rule. More flexibility was wanted, and more adaptation to the requirements of a growing metropolis. Those matters must be looked into. He then addressed Judge Doolittle, who said:

REMARKS OF MR. DOOLITTLE.

He felt honored to speak to the citizens of Chicago. In his life, on some questions he had acted with the Democracy, on others he had acted with the great Republican party, up to 1866, when he felt himself constrained to leave it, and became in unison with the Democracy. He had thus become well acquainted with the principles and purposes of both parties, and from that knowledge, testified that the great mass of both were honest in their political conviction. Their political was second only to their religious creed, and they were separated from one another mainly by antecedent standings. He purposed, therefore to address the judgment and reason of the people, hoping, if he persuaded them, they had moral courage to follow him.

On the preceding evening, he had listened to the speech of the great Senator from Indiana, for he was the great leader of the Republican party. He had listened to the best argument that could be made for Grant's re-election, for Greeley's defeat, and what he had to say against the Liberal party. At first the Senator congratulated himself on the result of the recent elections. But there was nothing in them of which any Republican could be proud. He had been in North Carolina, and had seen how the State was carried. The Marshal had drawn $200,000, while he should have drawn but $5,000. He appointed fourscore five hundred Deputy Marshals, to be paid $5 a day and other expenses. They were partisans, and many had blank warrants for the arrest of persons charged with any offence against Federal laws. Thirteen hundred persons had been indicted, and only two arrested, and it was hinted that the two who went for Grant would be all right. Then in some counties more votes were cast than the census showed voters at the rate of two to five hundred in a county. Either there was colossal fraud or false returns. Yet the Liberals won a substantial victory, electing the Legislature and five Congressmen. In Maine, upon unquestioned authority, all over the State there was a deluge of money, every vote was bought up. Nearly $500,000 was spent in Maine by the Republicans to prevent the Democrats from carrying the State. Gentlemen of Salem, Mass., whom he was well acquainted, said that in one ward where both parties had canvassed, and there was not a difference of twenty-five, the Grant men stood at the polls and procured 180 majority. In all the large towns, $100 was paid for a single vote. In Pennsylvania the truth was coming out, and it was seen that the election returns had been changed by fraud, amounting to nearly 15,000 votes, perpetrated in Philadelphia. Where did all this money come from? From assessments on office-holders, of whom there were over 60,000. They must have raised $2,500,000 that day. Gentlemen had seen a letter from a New York banking house stating that the money loaned on call would not be called in if they were sure Grant was to be elected, and these firms were practically authorized to subscribe to a campaign fund. The money loaned by the banks too was often Government funds. Those things raised the question whether this was a Republican Government, or one under which the people's money could be used to corrupt them, to create a new issue. If the time had come when elections were carried by money, they were not living under a Republican Government, but one of rings. This imposed a necessity for action. Some asked what was it we to fight it, that they would carry Pennsylvania again. But that was no reason why the people of the free West should give up the fight. Tammany had been overthrown for its corruptions, and the same should be done to any other party that succeeded by fraud. It was no answer to say that by fraud the Lecompton Constitution was adopted in Kansas. That was one of the most powerful reasons for the success of the Republican party. So every honest Republican should now unite with the Liberals in denunciation of these recent frauds. There was nothing in the recent election of which an honest Republican could boast, nor they were a reason why he should vote with the Liberals.

He proceeded to notice some of Morton's charges against the Liberals. It was an unprincipled coalition between designing Democrats and Republican scoundrels. If true, the Liberal movement should be condemned, but he believed he could show there was no truth in it. To show the needs of the time was to satisfy every man that it was unfounded, and that the union was based on principle and patriotism. This movement had gone into effect already in some States. In Virginia, Missouri and Tennessee it began in Missouri two years ago. War was then over and slavery abolished, the black man had his rights, and the Constitutional amendments had been adopted. But 60,000 white citizens were disfranchised by the State Constitution and by test oaths. They could not vote or hold office. The result was, that everywhere, though there was no civil war, there was continual strife, and hard feeling almost as bad as civil war. It was intolerable, that the negroes, once slaves, could control the State Government, and 60,000 intelligent white men have no voice at all. Then the liberal-minded Republicans of Missouri said that was all wrong, to enfranchise the blacks and disfranchise one-third of the whites, and under the lead of B. Gratz Brown, supported by Carl Schurz, these men organized a Liberal movement, and aimed at great reforms, to give freedom to the whites of Missouri and equal rights to all. They nominated Brown for Governor. The Grant Administration used the power of the Government to crush out that movement. They sent Morton and their other speakers there, and Morton said if the Government of Missouri was given to the whites, the rebels would come into power again, and the Government of the Union would pass from the hands of the loyal. The question arose then, what the Democracy was going to do there. Those who were not disfranchised saw the Liberals were planting themselves on the rock of justice. They believed in the same things, and decided not to run an opposition ticket, but to go side by side with the Liberals, because they were fighting for the State of Missouri, and to redeem it, and must be supported in their efforts. The good sense of the Democracy told them to shake hands with the Liberals, not for office, but to give freedom to the State. They supported Brown and he was elected by nearly 40,000 majority. That was Liberal and Democratic Republicanism united together.

What results followed in Missouri? Peace, prosperity, and tranquility came to Missouri, and no State had prospered more than her. Mr. Morton said the Ku-Klux would come if Greeley was elected. There had been none in Missouri and every part of the State had prospered, for the men who had been engaged in civil war, could sit down and shake hands over the past. So it had been in Virginia now as quite as Illinois, because the hearts of men had been reconciled. They had a true reconciliation, which went where the bayonet could not reach.

Those Liberals of Missouri having done so much for that State, were not content to enjoy it by themselves, and early in March issued a call to meet them in Cincinnati to bring about a general reconciliation over the country. Thousands met in that great Convention, hardly ever equalled for numbers, or character, embracing many of those who made the Republican party and carried its brains and conscience. The first they did was to adopt a platform, to which no man present could object, with the exception of the tariff plank. Most Western men were in favor of free trade, and many who wanted to join the Liberals wished to make that the basis of a great party. But even Democrats were divided on the tariff question. So they decided to remit the question to the Congressional Districts. He did not himself like it at first, but finally concluded it was fairly in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, and was the best and honestest way the question had ever been dealt with. Generally, platforms had a tariff plank which read both ways. This one was the most manly declaration ever made on the subject. As it stated, there was a difference of opinion which should fairly be left to the representatives of the people. That was the only plank which had ever been questioned. Had they known a Republican to object to any part of the Cincinnati platform? When it was first published, the mass of the Democracy spoke in commendation of it, as a true platform applicable to our present condition. It commanded the favor of the whole American people. It was true Republican and true Democratic, and on it honest Republicans and Democrats came together, because they believed the same thing, and they could not be kept apart. Prejudices might stand in the way, but in the end ideas ruled all parties.

After the platform was adopted, Horace Greeley was nominated, with B. Gratz Brown. The question arose as to what the Democrats should do. The Liberal platform suited them, but the candidates had not acted with the Democrats. They had for years opposed both. It was natural for men to favor one of their own number. But if Mr. Greeley had fought the Democracy it was on old issues, now dead. On the great question at issue, of peace and the restoration of equal rights to all men and States, he was with the Democratic party, and the party was with him. The Democracy called their Convention, but long before it met the Democratic masses discussed the question, and in all the States there developed an unanimous sentiment, led by Democratic instincts and common sense, to indorse the Liberal movement and candidates. Some said it was a movement of the politicians. No; it was one of the people, who overruled the politicians. The work at Baltimore was easy, for the people had settled it before. He never saw more unanimity in any convention. A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Greeley, of which he was Chairman. When he placed in his hands the notification of his unanimous nomination, he said in reply: "Gentlemen, the Democratic Convention, in nominating me on that platform, is no less Democratic than it ever has been, and I no less Republican than I ever have been." The old issues were gone; but on the new ones he and the Convention stood together for peace and reconciliation. There was no coalition of party leaders for spoils. The Democratic Convention showed a sublimer act than any party had ever shown. It had showed it could do its duty to the country and the people. That remark of Mr. Greeley's was historically and logically true. Many had joined the Republican party in 1856, and knew its only issue was opposition to slavery going into the Territories, and that point was all that Mr. Lincoln's election settled. If Southern men had submitted to it slavery would have been as safe under him as any other President. When Sumter was fired on the only question was whether the country should live or die—slavery in the Territories dropped out of sight. The people of the North became a unit, substantially, for the Government. Mr. Douglas advised the Democracy to support it, and Democrats and Republicans volunteered to save the country. The changing of the issue touched the heart of the country, and Democrats and Republicans went side by side. Much the same thing was bringing them together now,—to restore peace and bring back harmony to the country. In the flow of human events, by the convictions of men, when the questions which had separated them were removed, they came together naturally as did two streams. So was it in the organization of parties, when old issues disappeared, and new ones arose, and a few postmasters could not keep men, once disunited, from coming together to carry out great objects. They were coming together. Money would buy a few venal Democrats, but for every one they would get ten honest Republicans. They would get the brains of both parties before they got through. This was no coalition of politicians. It moved old men and young men, those who had been persistently Democratic and persistently Republican. They were determined that a corrupt Administration should be overturned in the people's money and used to check them of their fair results. They meant no unprincipled coalition; they meant to establish the principles for which they were contending, and in time they would do it.

Chief among those who oppose this great movement were Phillips, Bontwell, Butler, and Morton, the latter chiefest. Mr. Phillips, the apostle of unforgiving hate, called on the negroes to arm if Greeley was elected, and wanted Grant to be President till every Southern white over forty years old was dead. Mr. Bontwell, who spoke for the Administration, said of North Carolina, in a speech printed before he left Washington, that he protested against any clasping of hands over the bloody chasm. Butler told the people of Massachusetts that a vote for Greeley was a vote for burning schoolhouses and dessecrating churches. Morton said Greeley was the Ku-Klux candidate, and, if he was elected, they would possess the Government. The real issue to-day was peace between North and South. But Morton had complained that Greeley wanted reconciliation with the rebels. Who were they? Except in the Middle States, nine-tenths of the whole white people got into the rebellion. Just after the late war Mr. McCulloch could not find enough who had not been in the rebellion to appoint as Collectors. There could be no reconciliation with the Southern States unless it was with the rebels. The heart and brain of the South was in the rebellion. It had become a civil war. Now when Mr. Greeley wanted reconciliation with the intelligent men of the South he was called a Ku-Klux candidate. Mr. Morton thought reconciliation meant to be on good terms with one's friends. He himself thought it meant the restoration of friendly terms, once broken off. He did not say the leaders of the rebellion were free from blame, but the great mass at the South had been educated to believe in slavery. Schools, ministers, and papers taught it. They had been taught to believe in the right of secession. It was wrong, but they believed in it, and fought as long as they could, thinking they were right in it. That must be considered. The men fighting for what they thought was right were not demoralized like men fighting for what they thought was wrong. Was there one rebel soldier who had broken his parole, his word that he would not submit to the laws? The history of the world did not show a spectacle like the complete surrender of the rebel armies.

Senator Morton charged that the Liberal platform was a sham, a part of the conspiracy to adopt a seemingly Republican platform,—that the whole thing was a cheat and a fraud. The representatives of the Liberal men in the Democratic Convention made a declaration of principles, and it was claimed that there was no rebel supremacy, a payment in the same coin, as the representatives of six million Southern white people had pledged themselves to maintain the union of the States, emancipation, enfranchisement, and the reopening of the questions settled by the Constitutional amendments. Was it just to them to say that that was a pretence and a fraud? He repelled such a charge against the Baltimore Convention and the people it represented. They stood in favor of peace and equality for all, black and white, and, if they succeeded, those would be their fruits.

The Senator said Mr. Greeley falsely pledged himself not to enforce the Ku-Klux bill, since the platform was opposed to suspending the *habeas corpus* writ. There was not the remotest reference to it. The platform did not need the suspension of *habeas corpus* to enforce it. There was no pretext of necessity for it, unless there was actual resistance. The man who could suspend that writ at present was in substance a dictator, no matter what they called him. It was a power to be given to one in time or peace.

Mr. Morton said Mr. Greeley's election would disturb the finances. Liberal success in Missouri did not disturb the finances there. The South had to help pay the national debt, and it was better for the North to aid it, so that it might have the ability to pay taxes. Would it help the right arm to injure the left? The political crime against which Greeley struggled had been perpetrated on Southern States. When Grant was elected their debts were fifty millions; now it was two hundred and twenty, the effect being that the taxes were doubled, and the property of the States. Florida, as General Birney said, had been reduced to the point of bankruptcy, the only relief being to upset the present Administration. The Reconstruction policy was to enfranchise the negroes and disfranchise whites, and let the carpet-baggers organize the blacks and take possession of the Government. They did so, and elected colored men who could neither read or write, and who innocently voted bonds at the carpet-baggers told them. The bonds were sold, and the money pocketed. This Administration, and the men who controlled it, had connived at that system, and robbed and plundered the South. What did they think now of disturbing the finances, when the Administration party was devastating the South, and checking the production of its great staples? After Mr. Greeley went South and saw these things, he saw that it was necessary to stop that system and enable them to restore their energies. The credit of the Government rested on its bonds, and nothing else. The bonds were strengthened by letting six million people at the South feel that they were not regarded as rebels, but that they were once more citizens of the Republic. That would build up the South, and when they had prosperity the bonds would go up. If our credit was good, why could not we get money at 3 per cent, like England? If the policy of reconciliation prevailed, the credit of the Government would be good as that of Great Britain. Build up the States that furnished the money. To strengthen the national credit and the banking system, which might some time be a system of free banking, based on Government bonds, they must develop all the States. This charge, that the Liberal movement would disturb the finances, was simply to alarm certain men, and prevent their judging calmly of the situation. Four years more of carpet-bagging would make the Southern States an intolerable burden, not worth the having,—as bad as a dead body bound to a living man. If Mr. Lincoln had lived, in his opinion, the reconciliation would have come long ago, but his assassination caused such a feeling as to prevent it. Mr. Greeley's election would put an end to the carpet-bag system.

Republicans said Grant should be elected because he was paying the National debt. Certainly he did not do it out of his own pocket. The impression was it was paid because he was President. But Mr. Johnson reduced the debt 470,000,000 and General Grant 348,000,000. But Mr. Johnson had no right to boast either. The people paid the people's debt. All of them, by constant taxation, in all forms, were paying it. The forms of taxation were infinite. Merchants and grocers were tax-gatherers. What was not stolen before it reached the Treasury or before it got out, and after paying for a most extravagant Administration, was applied to reduce the debt. So there was no reason for electing Grant on that ground. Others said he should be elected because he saved the country. It was not the speaker's intention to take one laurel from Grant's brow. He was a great soldier, but too much of a soldier and too little of anything else. He was firm and impassive. He could go through the wilderness smoking his cigar though a hundred thousand men were killed or wounded there. But was that a reason why he should make a good President. Julius Cesar was a great General, but a poor Governor. Napoleon was a great General, but he carried his military ideas into civil government and the Republic became an Empire. To be a great statesman a man must be eminent as such. General Grant was what he had been educated to be. He carried his military training from the camp to the White House, and he had showed it in the San Domingo and other matters. He knew no better. He had run the Republican Convention of Southians after the same military fashion. The Collector called it in the Custom House, and the Postmaster issued tickets of admission. General Herron said ninety-five of the delegates, opposed to Grant, went to the Custom House to go in and found about two companies of troops and 300 Deputy Marshals, and were not allowed to go in. That was dealing with a convention in a military way. The result was the Louisiana delegates at Philadelphia were for Grant. The Louisiana Legislature was about to pass anti-Grant resolutions, so 15 Grant Senators went to the Custom House, shared there for three days, out of the reach of the Sergeant at Arms, and were then carried off on a revenue cutter and kept away for 14 days, the expenses being paid by the United States Marshal, out of the people's money. Georgia had been reconstructed three or four times, and voted for President, but not for Grant. So, in his first message he recommended that Congress should apply a new test oath to the Georgia Legislature. General Farnsworth did not understand this, and asked the President about it, and he said "Morton put that in." Congress could not accept the recommendation, but Grant had a military way of dealing with Georgia, and the State was handed over to General Terry as a military department, and he was told to do what he pleased with the Legislature. He court martialed it and excluded nineteen men who had been duly elected and put in the men he wanted so that Bullock could rob Georgia as other States had been robbed. When those men were expelled, then Bullock controlled the Legislature, and bonds were issued to the amount of $20,000,000. If the honest men would open their eyes to see the truth, there was no Republican who could justify this Administration. Those truths would be understood, even if money was stolen to hide it. There men would be brought to judgment at last. In his judgment the time had come for honest Democrats to redeem the country and restore it to economy and integrity in every branch.

LIBERAL RALLY IN THE TENTH WARD.

An open air meeting was held by the Liberals of the Tenth Ward last evening, in a vacant lot on Adams street, near Peoria. The scene was lit up by a number of gas jets. There was an enthusiastic gathering. The speaking was done from a wagon in true rustic fashion. Mr. D. Stoner called the assemblage to order.

MR. WILLIAM R. HENDERSON

dwelt upon the recent elections and their effect upon the future. He did not see any reason for discouragement, but rather for renewed effort on the part of the Liberals to rescue the country from the evils of misrule sustained and perpetuated, if at all, by unblushing corruption. The career of Grant as President was reviewed, and his personal government denounced. The subject of Civil Service Reform was discussed. The cases of Casey and others were exhibited. Earnest work would give Illinois to Horace Greeley. [Applause].

HON. THOMAS J. TURNER

was received with applause. He said this was no ordinary election. There were issues involved upon which, perhaps, hung the existence of Republican institutions. The issues were vastly more grave than were the issues of 1860. Then the country was upon the verge of a sectional conflict. Now the question was should this be a Government of the people by the people. Were the agents of the Government more powerful than the governed? The agents of the Government had been guilty of speculation and corruption that would put to blush the worst and most effete Government in the world. Such was the testimony of the ablest and most honest men of the Republican party, who, with a moral courage and a devotion to principle that were worthy of patriots, came out of the Republican party, and proclaimed to the world that they could no longer act with men who brought disgrace upon the nation. He would ask Republicans which wing of the Republican party they would follow. Would they follow the lead of Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley [applause], Lyman Trumbull, Carl Schurz, John M. Palmer, or of Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Ben. Butler. They could take their choice. The best material in the Republican party was in the Liberal movement. [Applause.] Democrats should remember that eternal vigilence was the price of liberty to-day, as it always had been, and that the sanctity of Democratic principles was unfortunately apparent in the late elections. Democrats sacrificed no principle in voting for Greeley. There was no earthly reason why Democrats should not go hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with Reform Republicans, to a grand and glorious victory in November. [Applause.] Elect Greeley, and there would be an honest administration of public affairs, mercy and kindness toward the South, restoring to the Southern States an equality of citizenship, an equality of right, that would eventually promote the prosperity of the entire Union. [Applause.] The country was in as much need of saving now as during any—even the most trying—period of its existance.

Mr. Charles C. Peach made the closing speech, and the meeting adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICAL MATTERS.

The Liberal County Campaign Committee organized yesterday by the election of the following officers: President, Thomas Lonergan; Vice President, William McKindley; Secretary, General Hotchkiss; Treasurer, David A. Gage.

The Senatorial Committee of the Fifth District will meet at 3 p. m., to-day, at the West Side Aurora Turner Hall, to select a candidate for Representative, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Charles Dennihy.

Thomas Howlett, Janesville, Mich., and J. Bandman, ex-Secretary of the Eleventh District Republican Association of New York, were at the Liberal Headquarters yesterday.

At the Liberal primary meeting of the Sixth John Kramer was nominated as candidate for Alderman.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A mass meeting of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Fourth Ward will be held, this evening, at the Broadway House, on State street, near Sixteenth street. Speakers, Edwin Sidney Thomas, Esq., Captain F. B. Butler, and P. McHugh, Esq., will address the meeting in English, and Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., will speak in German.

Fifth Ward—Falkenberg's Hall, corner of State and Twenty-ninth streets. Speakers, B. G. Canfield, H. H. Anderson.

Eleventh Ward—72 Desplaines street. Speakers, Carter H. Harrison, R. Dalbreth.

Twelfth Ward—Corner Kinzie and Rucker streets. Speakers, Captain Connett and others.

Seventeenth Ward—Corner Wells and Schiller streets. Good speakers.

ADDRESS OF SOUTHERNERS TO NEW YORK MERCHANTS.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—A circular has been received at the Democratic headquarters, addressed to the merchants of this city by merchants of the South. It asks them, as they value the prosperity of the Southern States, to do what lies in their power to defeat the re-election of President Grant. They claim that four years more of carpet-bag rule will fix upon them commercial paralysis. In supporting Horace Greeley, they say they give every possible evidence of their desire for reconciliation and peace. That four more years of Grant at the South means probably a war of races—certainly a re-enthronement of carpet-bagging—and they express the hope that if the commercial men of the North value the revival of the indnstry of the South they will unite in saving its people from the impending calamity. These circulars have been sent from every portion of the South, especially the cotton States.

CHEERING NEWS.

At the Liberal Headquarters cheering letters have been received from all the doubtful States. Reports from Mississippi pronounce that State certain for Greeley. In Tarboro, N. C., it is stated that a club of Greeley colored men, counting over a hundred, has been established. There were only fifteen colored Conservative votes there at the last election. The news from Illinois and Wisconsin is encouraging. The Newark *Journal* has a table of probable majorities in New Jersey counties, giving that State to Greeley by over 6,000 majority. The *Times* to-day admits that the Liberal cause is not killed, and calls for the continued exertion of the Grant party. The *Herald* thinks Greeley's defeat probable, but proceeds to say: "There has, however, been a sufficiently powerful and dangerous rebellion against the existing Administration to mark a serious disaffection in the public mind toward the party in power—the strength of the opposition has been thus far astonishing, even if it should not again rally in a threatening manner. Without any regular organization, with old parties shattered and scattered, without money or official patronage, it has forced the Administration to extraordinary efforts in order to prevent it from becoming an overwhelming success. In North Carolina, at the opening of the campaign, it struck down usually large Republican majorities and won a substantial victory for the Liberals; in Ohio, it seriously impaired the Administration strength; in Indiana, it achieved a brilliant and decisive triumph; in Georgia, it showed a strength that shook the accepted belief in the position of the Southern States. All this was accomplished in the teeth of a patronage that is becoming alarmingly influential, and of a moneyed power probably unequalled since the initiation of political contests in this country. The State elections by no means settle the question of the Presidency, although they unquestionably greatly strengthen the chances of an Administration triumph in November. Above all, we desire to impress upon the opposition the importance of maintaining the fight to the last hour, and of using every honorable effort to secure success."

THE LIBERAL CAUSE IN EDGAR, CLARK, AND CUMBERLAND COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CENTRALIA, Ill., Oct. 18.—The Liberal Republican meeting at Paris, Edgar County, on Wednesday evening, was a great success. The Court House was crowded, a very considerable portion of the audience being Republicans. Governor Bross spoke for two hours, discussing the issues of the campaign in all their bearing, and apparently with marked effect. At Marshall, Clark County, the meeting last evening took the premium for numbers and enthusiasm. A splendid Glee Club sang several pieces, preparing the way for the speech of Governor Bross, who spoke for nearly two hours.

The Liberals of Clark are wide-awake, and are working successfully. Bourbonism seems to have passed away with the Indiana election. The Democrats will now vote for Greeley almost solid.

The same gentleman addressed a meeting this afternoon at Greenup, Cumberland County, where he found a large and energetic crowd of Republicans who will vote for Greeley, and the Democrats, with scarcely an exception, will do the same.

TRIAL OF A COLLECTOR IN DELAWARE FOR REFUSING TO RECEIVE TAXES FROM NEGROES.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 18.—A series of important trials were commenced in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, Tuesday. The trials are upon indictments against county officials for preventing the assessment of colored voters, under the act of Congress enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment. The first case taken up was that of the United States against Archibald Given, Collector of county taxes, who is charged with neglecting or refusing to receive taxes from five colored men residing in Wilmington, by this action and further management leaving their names off the assessment lists, so that they could not pay their taxes, and were therefore deprived of their votes. This trial will be concluded on Friday. Owing to the asserted fact that large numbers of colored citizens have been fraudulently left off the assessment lists, the case excites deep interest.

INDIANA ELECTION RETURNS.

*Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 18.—Official returns show that the next Legislature will contain in the Senate 22 Administrations and 23 Opposition. The House will contain 54 Administrationists and 46 opposition. The returns from the State are all in but those from Delaware and Pike Counties, and accepting the previous reports from these counties, as nearly correct, Hendricks will have a majority of over 3,200.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Republican County Convention was held last night. After appointing a committee of twenty-one to confer with outside organizations, the Convention adjourned without nominating.

It is asserted by leading members of the Apollo Hall Democracy that a county and judiciary ticket will be agreed upon by that organization and the Republicans. Havemeyer will probably be nominated as Mayor, and the Republicans are to be given the nomination for the Supreme Court Judges and six Aldermen.

William J. Havemeyer, in a letter to be published to-morrow, says it would be injudicious for him to accept the Reform nomination, in view of the apathy of the people.

At a meeting of the Tammany Judiciary Convention, to-night, a Conference Committee reported the names of G. B. Garvin and Charles M. Donohue as candidates for District Attorney. On a poll there were 427 for Garvin, and 440 for Donohue.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Republicans nominated to-night for Congress in the Seventh District, Conrad Geib; Eighth District, John D. Lawson; Ninth District, David B. Millikin; Tenth District, Wm. A. Darlinger. Michael Connolly was nominated by the Tammany and Liberal Republicans in the Ninth District for Congress. John Hardie was nominated for Congress in the Ninth District by the Appollo Hall party.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The State Democratic and Liberal Committee, at a meeting to-day, decided to substitute F. W. Bird in place of Charles Sumner, as a candidate for Governor; William L. Smith, Lieutenant Governor, in place of M. Stearns, and Josiah G. Abbot, Elector, in place of Mr. Bird.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 18.—The Democrats of the Eastern Senatorial District of this State today nominated Prof. A. R. Cornwall, for several years the popular President of Albion Academy, for the Senate, and his friends talk sanguinely of his election.

The *Democrat* to-night has a table of figures for each county in this State, estimating probable Liberal and Republican majorities, putting this county down at 500 Liberal, when the Republicans expect to carry it by that majority, and on this basis figures 8,000 Liberal majority in the State will be made, as can be done if the Ignatius Donnolly, of Minnesota, is to speak here on the 25th.

## CRIME.

### A Mysterious Murder at Madison, Ind.—A Well-Known Citizen Shot in His Own House.

MADISON, Ind., Oct. 18.—Henry H. Armstrong, a well-known citizen of this place, formerly one of the proprietors of the Marine Railway, came to his death about 11 o'clock last night, under circumstances that rival in mystery the celebrated Nathan murder case of New York. The evidence before the Coroner's jury disclosed the fact that Armstrong had not been living amicably with his wife for some time past. During the past two weeks he had been at New Albany, Ind., where a few months ago he purchased an interest in the pottery works in that city. Armstrong unexpectedly returned home last night, took off his boots, left them in the parlor, went up stairs to his wife's room, where Mrs. Armstrong says he beat and abused her in every manner, and finally dragged her down stairs. At the bottom of the stairs she screamed, and he released her. She went up stairs immediately. Presently she heard a pistol shot. Armstrong was found by a neighbor lying outside the back hall door, with a bullet hole just at the corner of his left eye. Upon examining the body, the forehead was found to be covered with bruises, and his hands somewhat cut and torn, showing that the deceased had been engaged in a violent struggle. The bullet passed upwards, and entirely through his brain. If the wound had been self-inflicted, powder marks would have undoubtedly been found, which is not the case. That the case is one of murder, and not suicide, there can be no reasonable doubt.

The most mysterious part of the affair is, how Armstrong got in the house. That he was inside is proved by the fact that the body was found without boots, and the boots were found in the parlor. The Coroner's jury have not yet returned a verdict.

### A Swindler Caught.

ROCKUK, Iowa, Oct. 18.—Robert H. Young, *alias* Raines, *alias* Williams, *alias* Youngerman, *alias* Roberts, a noted swindler and confidence operator, was brought in on the M. L. & N. R. R. from Capoka, Missouri, to-day, by G.W. Stubbs, of Indianapolis, and M. T. Russell, of Des-Moines. They followed him nearly 200 miles across the country in a carriage, and caught him yesterday morning at daylight. They take him to Des Moines to-night and to Indianapolis Monday. His last field of operations was Indianapolis, whose merchants he swindled out of $4,000.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

Ground was broken yesterday on Trinity College grounds, Hartford, Conn., for a new State House.

—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, will meet at the Astor House, New York, on Tuesday next, at noon.

—The *Illinois Sentinel*, Liberal in politics, published weekly in Jacksonville, Ill., will be issued daily, beginning some time next week. Recently, Messrs. Brooks & Glenn, of Mount Sterling, Brown County, purchased an interest in the *Sentinel*.

—The First Virginia Regiment, accompanied by a howitzer company, from Richmond, arrived in Baltimore, yesterday. The regiment visits Baltimore to celebrate its own anniversary, as also the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, which occurs to-day.

—Neilson and Purdy, two boys, were found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, at Ogden, Utah, for the rape and murder of a little girl, in Hooper City, last summer, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty years.

—George M. Smith, one of the Presidents, and, also, Prophet, Seer, and Revelator of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, with a party, has started on a religious pilgrimage to Palestine and the Holy City, to prove the connection between the Mormons and lost tribes.

—A brakeman named Storey was seriously injured by being struck on the head by a projecting timber while attempting to couple cars at Grand Junction, Iowa, Thursday night.

—At Ackley, Iowa, yesterday, Dr. A. Vanderhei, while intoxicated, had his brains kicked out by a horse which he was trying to harness up, and Philo Stevens, a laborer, was killed by being buried in a well, the walls of which caved in.

Four inches of snow fell in Eastern Maine, yesterday.

### Fire.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—M. Ellis & Co.'s iron foundry in South Carver, Mass., was burned last night. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $18,000.

# RAILROADS.

## Important Meeting of the Council Committee on Railroads.

### Interesting Discussion of the Viaduct Question.

### The Garden City Street Railway Company.

A meeting of the Railroad Committee of the Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of acting on various important matters, including the Burlington Crossing on Wabash and Michigan avenues, and State and Clark streets.

The first thing taken up was in relation to viaducts and the use of horse power on Sixteenth street. Mr. Wardman asked Mr. Walker, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, what he would like to do on behalf of his road.

What gentleman said that so far as using horse power was concerned, the railroads could not afford it. If they could, business people and the community could not afford it. It was impracticable—it could not be done and do the business. If the roads took all the streets and all the day they could not do it even now. Generally a car took four horses. They could not get horses enough to move the cars of the passenger trains alone. Five hundred freight cars were also passing. The railroads were more important to the city than anything else. They must do their business promptly. Goods and passengers must not be delayed. There were suburban towns whose people must get in and leave promptly, and not spend an hour and a half in going to the city limits. The road ran six special suburban trains, and they must be given up if they want to horse-power. Nor did he think the passage of the streets of so much consequence. It was dangerous, but the delay was not much to complain of. But for the roads there would have been no Chicago, and a thousand delays were better than no roads. His associates had brought a hundred million to build their road, and the result was the city. Would they now destroy that traffic? They had better increase the facilities, and offer inducements for people to come here. No man present had been delayed over three minutes at any crossing. There was a thousand times more delay at the bridges. They could not have a railroad system without evils, but would they therefore give up roads? The road came in many years ago. We got the right of way through what was then an open field. All who came to live here after then knew the road was there for all time by legislative enactment.

Mr. Tuley stated the grant across the city was to the Illinois Central.

Mr. Walker thought if one road had the grant all had. In reply to the Mayor, he did not dispute the right of the Council to pass the order relative to horse power.

Ald. Clark said the people would be satisfied if the Indiana Avenue Engine House were removed, the coal at all times taken up, and lumber cars not brought over to the South Side, and freight trains not made up there. If the road would do that they would waive the viaduct question for the time.

Mr. Walker did not intend to argue the powers of the Council. He wanted to point out the impolicy of such an ordinance. If passed, they should build from Aurora to Joliet and pass by Chicago. They could dispense with the Engine House substantially, by so arranging as to keep the engines off Michigan avenue. Orders had been given to stop letting off storm there so as to frighten horses.

The Mayor complained of whistling.

Mr. Walker said the Legislature required the whistle sounded or a bell rung.

The Mayor preferred the bell. He was wakened from a sound sleep every night.

Mr. Walker said the second point could be satisfactorily arranged. It was their desire [illegible] to twenty miles an hour. They might go [illegible] to ten, which would not cover more than one street. The point would be considered. As for viaducts, he had not consulted other roads, but the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Michigan Central would do all that was necessary on their own lands, the city to build the approach. Viaducts he thought the only thing. They knew they were unobjectionable. The track could be lowered eight or nine feet. About sixteen feet and a half were required for a train.

The Mayor suggested that they have special engines, with lower smoke-stacks.

Mr. Walker said the Pullman cars were fourteen feet, and they had brakesmen on freight cars. They must have sixteen and a half feet. To appropriate the street would hardly be perceptible, and was no disadvantage. It was the purpose of the Company, in time, to put viaducts over all their streets.

Mr. Newell, of the Illinois Central, said his Company had for years been ready for viaducts. Nearly all the lumber shipped by the Central came from the West Side, and cars had to be sent acre as the city. They could not get it by the Stock Yards, for it would take six days to go and stop shipments. Owners of lumber yards would like to be consulted about it. The number of cars in a train might be limited to ten, but it would be an expense, doubling the number of engines and men, and absorbing profits. There were times when a train had to stop, but it would be practicable to so arrange matters as not to block a street. The Western lumber trade of the road could be done on the West Side. The road was willing to join in anything to relieve difficulties, but they preferred viaducts, which removed the difficulty for all time. It was not practicable to tunnel the river, since they had to go down thirty-six feet, and they could not drop their grade so much on the South Side, and West Side lumber cars would have to switch back a long distance. If they had viaducts, they would have to raise the grade nine feet at Wabash, and ten at State. That sunk the track to one foot above extreme high water in the lake. The wards would pay for the abutments and the superstructure. The sidewalks the city would have to build. If viaducts were needed over alleys, they would build them also. The Clark street viaduct would have to be four feet higher. The tracks of the Michigan Southern Road could be lowered four feet. The removal of the sewers would not aid them. They were governed by high water. So long as the Rock Island was on Clark street, they would build no viaducts, but was ready to do it when the city said so.

Mr. Harris, of the C., B. & Q. Road, said that by making up trains of few cars they could stop the obstruction of streets. If they could keep cars in motion it was better to have one train of twenty than two of ten. All wanted to have the delay as brief as possible.

Mr. Walker never knew of any team being frightened at the Halsted street viaduct, and Mr. Woodman had seen no such instances at Adams street. Mr. Walker said viaducts were universal in Europe, and did not scare horses. A little sidewalking would remove all trouble.

Mr. Newell said their idea was to make a bridge of iron beams with a Nicolson pavement on that.

Mr. Woodman stated that no member of the Committee had thought of requiring horse power.

THE GARDEN CITY HORSE RAILWAY

was then taken up. In reply to questions by Mr. Tuley, it was stated that the Company was only partially organized, and that under the general incorporation law.

Mr. Tuley questioned the power of the city to grant the special franchise asked for.

The Attorney for the road was unable to see anything in the new constitution by which a difference existed between corporators specially organized and those created under general law.

Mr. Tuley said some of the streets mentioned had been abandoned by other companies on condition the city granted the right of way to no other Company.

The Attorney was willing to strike out any such street. But they wanted Wells street, if possible, believing the other company had forfeited its privilege. The restricted streets on the South Side were Michigan, Wabash, and Third avenues. They asked for Dearborn street south of Jackson. The people on the streets where it was proposed to lay the tracks were generally in favor of them. They proposed to run southwest and northwest; to go south to Twelfth, and then go west; to go north on Wells to Indiana and then west and north.

Mr. Bradley, of the West Side Roads, said so far as granting rights to other roads was concerned, he had nothing to say. The Garden City Company included in their ordinance, however, Wells and other streets belonging to his company. Wells street had not been operated since the fire had burnt the blocks